THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,226. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

BOULOGNE.

Not intended to be "cruel words." That note seemed to strongly confirm what had been told me—that "you no longer cared anything for me." My mind could not help realizing that it might be so, while my heart would not believe you so changed. My faith says, "you still truly love and will be faithful to me in this world and the next, and would become mine if permitted to decide your duty uninfluenced by the prejudices of others."

Physicians of highest reputation and clergymen of your own denomination fully endorse my views.

When convinced that your present idea of duty is wrong, and your fears groundless, I believe you will become mine. Is it not so? Write soon. Try to see me, at least once. You will never regret it. DARMSTADT.

B. R. E.—CALL FOR A LETTER AT 8,3 BROADWAY to-day. T. T. T.

CARRIE, LATE AT 8'S., EAST TWENTY-SECOND street.—Send your present address to an old friend, addressing LONE, Herald office.

DR. GEORGE ERDENSON—PLEASE CALL IMMEDIATELY 189 Broadway.

FRANK BUCKINGHAM, WHO LIVED IN NEW ORleans in 1866 and 1867, if living, or any of his relatives, will advance his interest by addressing box 1,601 Post office, New York.

FIDELITY—WHY DO YOU AVOID SEEING ME? IF anything has transpired I ought to know it.

FEB. 9, 1870, 1½ O'CLOCK P. M.—MOTHER AND daughter doing well. S——.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF SARAH McGOVERN and Mary Kelehar, who left Ireland in the month of May last, natives of county Leitrim, parish of Innismagrath, townland of Derry, Blancher New Bridge. Any information of them will be thankfully received at 135 Cedar street, New York. Call as soon as possible.

IKE—YOU CAN FIND ME AT 103 EAST THIRTIETH street. BELLE GARLAND.

IF GEO. SKINNER, OF OWEGO, N. Y., IS IN TOWN he will please call at 41 Broad street.

LEO—SEND TO 722 BEFORE NINE. I HOPE YOU have written. I leave town at ten. Return evening.

LADY THAT CALLED IN LEXINGTON AVENUE Tuesday can have parlor floor at the price offered, $35 per week.

M. P.—THOUGHT DAY AND NIGHT OF YOU; CANnot forget your sad fa e; never will part from you again. My life, my wife. I miss you. LEO.

MINNIE—MUTUAL FRIEND HAS SEVERAL LETTERS for you from me. NED.

NIBLO'S THEATRE LAST TUESDAY EVENING—LADY in orchestra chair; had on black Astrakhan cloak and eye glasses: your admirer in the dress circle would like to correspond and have occasionally a promenade on Broadway when the weather becomes more inviting; extreme caution is necessary. Address DISCRETION, box 2,268 Post office. Mention some circumstance so that I may be sure of right party.

NAVY—ADDRESS ME AT 824 BROADWAY; HAVE left 4 0. GUSSIE ROGERS.

SHALL EXPECT THURSDAY AND ANSWER FULLY. Happy to know you well. E. L. V.

THERE IS NOW A LETTER FOR MISS JOSIE HOWard in the Brooklyn Post office addressed to her own initials; former letter miscarried. R. W.

WILLIAM J. WOODS, FORMERLY OF NO. 54 SOUTH Sixth street, will please call at No. 12 East Houston street. HATTIE.

WILLIAM PENN—CALL AT MY HOUSE ANY MORNing before 9 o'clock; will be alone; you can depend on me fully. Will reward you. H. C. C.

WILL ANNIE CLAYTON ADDRESS A. B., 54 EAST Twelfth street, making appointment?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 71 Broadway, room 23.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST NEGOtiating Washington Insurance Company Scrip payable to my order for 1862, '63, '64, '65, '66, the same having been stolen July 9, 1867, and payment stopped. PHILIP S. JUSTIN, 42 Cliff street.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—

Distribution No. 65—Wednesday Morning, February 9, 1870. 70, 13, 20, 44, 24, 64, 78, 23, 47, 25, 8, 65, 56, 13.

Distribution No. 66—Wednesday Evening, February 9, 1870. 25, 62, 18, 23, 58, 71, 30, 11, 41, 21, 63, 70, 15.

C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 189—FEBRUARY 9, 1870. 13, 14, 62, 39, 48, 8, 61, 21, 70, 52, 65, 74, 54, 66.

MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 190—FEBRUARY 9, 1870. 14, 17, 63, 70, 59, 72, 43, 10, 54, 24, 26, 51, 33.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 165—FEBRUARY 9, 1870. 26, 55, 76, 58, 23, 65, 13, 12, 69, 20, 31, 1, 61, 40.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 166—FEBRUARY 9, 1870. 45, 73, 27, 57, 47, 4, 8, 14, 43, 25, 37, 19, 63.

Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 155 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY, DRAWN AT 204 Washington street, Vicksburg, Miss.:—

Class 217—76, 16, 62, 50, 54, 18, 44, 21, 71, 27, 26, 2, 7, 30.

Class 218—61, 56, 28, 25, 13, 7, 58, 80, 73, 59, 72, 49, 39.

All orders for tickets and circulars to be addressed to McINTIRE & McBRIEN, Managers, Columbus, Miss.

A.—A.—LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALized Lotteries. A. BULL & CO., 77 Nassau street, rear office.

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE GALVESTON NEWS AND TEXAS ALMANAC, No. 6 Wall street, New York.

THE GALVESTON NEWS, published daily, tri-weekly and weekly, by W. RICHARDSON & CO., Galveston, Texas. Established in 1842—largest circulation in the State.

Parties wishing to contract for advertising in Texas can call upon the undersigned, at No. 6 Wall street, New York, where they can see full files of the daily, tri-weekly and weekly editions. Advertising agents and others having any business with the News office, outside of Texas, are referred to the Branch office, in New York.

Orders for the Texas Almanac for the present year can be filled at the Branch office and back numbers supplied to those who may require them.

Address, by mail, box 5,447 New York Post office. D. RICHARDSON.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1870. ORDERED.

That all applications for special license to transport by vehicles bonded goods in this collection district must be made and filed with General Agent of Cartage, at room 28, Empire Building, 71 Broadway, on or before the 15th of this month.

Each application must be accompanied by the names of the bondsman and applicant, the firm name for which the license is asked, the character of the articles imported by the firm and the district in which the firm does business. Any and all further information may be had at the office above mentioned. M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Elaborate Walnut Mantels and Furniture. Figure Carving our specialty. A. HENKEL & CO.

A HANDSOME DIAMOND AND OPAL PIN CAN BE bought very cheap. Apply to ROMADKA, 45 Liberty street, up stairs.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given; Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street, box 4,264.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—16 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS IN Trenton, N. J., free of encumbrance and worth $300 each, will be sold for $75 each, cash; also 35,400 acres of finest Land in Southern Colorado, on Kansas line and on the line of Kansas Pacific Railroad, for 10 cents per acre. Persons with the money in hand only may apply in store 107 York street, Jersey City.

SLEIGHRIDERS WILL TAKE NOTICE THAT THE Central Avenue Hotel, being the greatest resort in the country as for location and accommodations, will be kept open all night. A great rush is looked for.

TEN PIN ALLEY BUILDERS PLEASE SEND THEIR addresses for three days to FOUR ALLEYS, Herald office.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY—VACANCY TO be filled; also Associate Justiceship, place of Judge Hoar, and Assessorship, Gen. Slocum's district. Parties of means address CONGRESSMAN, Herald office.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.

N. B.—Ladies attended to by Mrs. DOVEY.

STALLIONS.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—

SAID (also spelled Sayed), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1863, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Khorassan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Onjan, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Janizear, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from Mahomed Ali in 1819. Therefore, Said is a cross between the Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Anazeh breed on the side of Khorassan.

This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.

For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL. Office and salesroom 57 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

HORSE AUCTION MART, 112 EAST THIRTEENTH ST., where we hold REGULAR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.

We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound 24 hours for trial.

Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 57 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Horses for private sale.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

A GREAT OFFER. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will offer at their down town repository this week, to pay advances and storage, Three leather top Buggies, $110 to $165. Two do., city built, $215 to $250. Light Rockaways, $135 to $200. Also Sleighs, Robes, Bells, Blankets, &c., all marked down less than cost decidedly, and must be sold. Harness, Harness—large stock, very low prices, at 58 Liberty street. 58 Liberty street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER, will sell, at auction, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, at 1,399 and 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street, a large stock of Carriages of all descriptions, new and second hand; Albany and Portland Sleighs, single and double Harness, Blankets, Robes, Bells, Whips, Halters, &c. Also one very fine gray Gelding, 15½ hands, 7 years old; can trot in 2:50. Also gray Horse, 15 hands; sound and kind; a splendid saddle horse. Also one bay coupe or work Horse. Several other Horses. Description at sale. Sale positive, rain or shine. N. B.—Also at private sale. Parties having anything in the above line to dispose of will find it to their advantage by calling.

A.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FINE HORSES, ON FRIday, 11th, at stable No. 47 Great Jones street, at 10 A. M., of the Horses, formerly the property of the late J. A. Trowbridge, by JOHN VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

Bay Horse, about 16 hands high, 8 years old, can trot in 2:45, either single or double, sound and kind, a very superior and fine styled trotting Horse.

The black trotting Mare Twilight, about 15½ high, 6 years old; sired by Black Prince; dam, a Long Island Black Hawk, is exceedingly handsome, fine styled, sound and kind; can beat 2:40 or no sale, and is well known on road and track.

Buckskin Horse, half brother to Gen. McClellan, 15½ high, 7 years old, is fine trotting horse either single or double, and fine family horse, being very amiable, and fine park horse; can be driven by ladies; is sound and kind, and can beat three minutes or no sale.

Young bay Mare, high bred, stylish and fast; promises well and can trot fast now. Sound and kind.

Also two other Horses; full description, &c., at sale.

These Horses are removed to stable 47, Great Jones street, for convenience of sale; can be seen and examined now at stable, and any time previous to sale.

Full particulars in to-morrow's Herald, and at sale. All of these horses will be warranted sound and kind and as represented, and from 24 to 48 hours trial given.

A VALUABLE FARM MARE, TENDER FORWARD; one good work Horse, both low priced; also a very valuable family Mare, 5 years; a sacrifice made. 468 Pearl st.

A FRESH LOT OF HEAVY WORK HORSES, JUST from Cincinnati, suitable for all purposes; also several matched Teams. HENRY WILEY, 19 Vesey street.

AT 82 BARCLAY STREET—GOOD ASSORTMENT OF Carriages and Harness on hand and built to order at reasonable prices and warranted. HICKS, established 1833.

A BLACK CANADIAN PACING PONY; PACES IN 2:40; fancy Portland Cutter, Harness, Bells and Blankets. Apply in CARROLL'S liquor store, corner of Thirteenth street and Eighth avenue.

A.—COUPES, LANDAULETTES, CLARENCES, LANdaus, surpassing in elegance, style, durability any manufactured; exchange on liberal terms. Sell 25 per cent less Broadway stores. HAM'S, Fourth and Broadway.

A.—SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, BELLS.—ONE SECOND hand Sleigh, Pole and Shaft; the balance of 160 new Sleighs less than cost, to close out. HAM'S, Fourth and Broadway.

A VERY FINE SLEIGH, NEARLY NEW, FOR SALE cheap. Apply at private stable 160 West Fifteenth st.

A VERY HANDSOME ¾ CLARENCE AND A LIGHT round front Coupe, both made by Wood Brothers; are in perfect order; will be sold at a low price. WOOD BROTHERS, 596 Broadway.

A FAMILY COACH, BY BREWSTER—PAIR OF young, sound and stylish Horses and Harness, $1,000, together or separately, 50 per cent less than value. TAYLOR, 59 Cedar street.

A.—BREWSTER (OF BROOME STREET) TOP AND open road Wagons; also a large assortment of Park and Pony Phaetons, Jaggers, Rockaways, Coupes, Clarences, six seat Phaeton, top, business and Express Wagons; Harness, Blankets, Robes, Sleighs, &c., at low prices, at Empire City Carriage Repository, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A LIGHT KIMBALL'S PORTLAND CUTTER FOR sale cheap. Apply at FERRIS' stable, 20 Amity street.

A NEW DOUBLE SLEIGH FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, $100, complete; made to order by myself. ROBERT LENNOX, Carriage Maker, Eighty-sixth street, near Third avenue.

A TWO SEAT PHAETON, ONE TWO SEAT PIANO, A shifting quarter Coach, a six seat Rockaway, one Business Wagon, new and second hand Doctors' Gigs, Buggies and Road Wagons, at 376 Bowery. GEORGE J. MOORE.

A HORSE, EXPRESS WAGON AND HARNESS FOR sale very cheap—Also a Butcher Cart, at southwest corner Beekman and Pearl streets.

COACH AND CARRIAGE LAMPS.—DE YOURSNEY BROS. have removed their manufactory from Greene street to their new building, 380 Broome street, corner of Mulberry.

COUPE FOR SALE—CIRCULAR FRONT, MADE BY John R. Lawrence, of Broadway, suitable for private use or hacking. Inquire of Mr. MARCUS, 52 Marion street.

FOR SALE—SORREL MARE, 16 HANDS 1 INCH HIGH, eight years old, sound and kind, fine style; suitable for coupe or road. 223 West Forty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES, DOCTORS' WAGons, Buggies, &c., of every description; also Express, Grocery and light Business Wagons and second hand Double Truck. 23 Third street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE—FOUR TEAMS OF FOUR MULES EACH, with Harness and Wagons complete. Address A. TOWER, Agent, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE GRAY MARE, 5 YEARS OLD; ALSO one brown Horse, fit for cart, truck, express or any business; warranted sound and kind. Inquire at 541 Canal st.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, 15 HANDS HIGH, SUITAble for a doctor or for city driving; also a top Wagon, Robe and Harness; the whole will be sold cheap. Apply at 209 West Nineteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avs.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CANADIAN PONY; SOUND AND kind; 7 years old; Wagon and Harness, $150; sold separately if desired; must be sold. 279 Ninth avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD PONIES, SOUND, KIND, 14 to 16 hands; price $85 and $110; new Grocery Wagon and Harness and Gig. 82 Seventh avenue, corner of Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST BAY HORSE IN THE CITY, 16 hands high, full tail and mane; black points, 7 years old; great action and very fast traveller; sold as the owner has no use for him. Can be seen at the private stable, 243 Mercer street, near Washington place.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS SHIFTING TOP PIANO box Buggy, cost $450; also Harness and Whip; will be sold for half their cost. Address SUNLIGHT CARBURETTER, 233 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW DOUBLE TRUCK; ALSO ONE single Truck, at 435 and 437 West Thirty-eighth street. JAMES McCREADY.

FOR SALE—FOUR HORSES AND TWO DOUBLE Trucks and Harness; sold for want of use. Inquire for the cartman, 172 South street.

FOR SALE—THE UNEXPIRED LEASE OF 6 YEARS, together with the Fixtures, of a first class Livery Stable in Brooklyn; the lease includes dwelling houses, &c.; rent low; the premises are situated within five minutes' walk of the Fulton ferry. Inquire on the premises, 26 Henry street, Brooklyn, or at the office of JOHN P. NAGLE, 111 Nassau street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A WAGON IN GOOD ORDER, suitable for a grocer or baker. Apply at 237 Washington street, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPLENDID DOUBLE TRUCK; very strong and almost new. Inquire at PAUL WERNER'S, 227 West Forty-sixth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE STOCK OF A FIRST CLASS Livery Stable, consisting of new and second hand Clarences, Coaches, Bretts and Phaetons, top and no top Wagons and Harnesses, for want of further use. Apply at 142 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn.

NOTICE.—A RARE CHANCE—A FIRST CLASS French Coupe and a fine large young bay Horse and fine Harness for sale cheap for cash; only used six months; all in good order; fit for any banker, &c. Apply to BOINAY, French Hatter, 733 Broadway.

SLEIGHS TO LET BY THE DAY, WEEK OR SEASON. 200 Sleighs, all styles. 500 straps Bells for sale at very low prices. CALVIN WITTY, 628 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SLEIGHS FOR sale cheap; also a fine assortment of Carriages; one good second hand Coupe Rockaway, with division front. Apply at M. CURLEY'S Carriage Manufactory, 111 and 113 East Thirteenth street.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS—50 PER CENT BELOW COST. Now is your time to buy Robes, Bells, Sleighs very cheap. W. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

STABLE FIXTURES and Fittings in great variety of patterns, fitted different and complete in every respect, after the most approved European model. Not equalled in this country. Now on exhibition at our warerooms. Illustrated catalogues.

JAS. L. JACKSON & BROTHER, Iron Works, Twenty-eighth street, Second avenue and Twenty-ninth street, New York.

$65—BAY HORSE; $85, BUCKSKIN; POWERFUL bay Horse, $99; handsome gray Mare, $225; 7 to 9 years, sound and kind. 129 Bank street, between West and Washington.

$110—BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS; BLACK, $150; SORrel, $125; Team Sorrels, $250; all 7 years, 15¾ hands, sound, kind, good drivers and workers. 211 West Thirty-first street, in rear.

$200.—FOR SALE, A SMALL DOUBLE SLEIGH, made to order by Saunders; suitable for a road team or for a single horse; has pole and shafts; in perfect order; nearly new. Apply at GREGORY'S, Brevoort stables, 124 Clinton place.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. DAVID KELLER HAS THIS DAY BEEN ADMITted a partner in our business; it will be continued under the name firm of Pforzheimer, Dreyfus & Keller. Feb. 1, 1870. PFORZHEIMER & DREYFUS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING UNder the firm name of Disbrow & Whitefield, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; either of the firm will sign in liquidation. HIRAM G. DISBROW. New York, Feb. 8, 1870. GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of D. & W. H. Millemann has been, by mutual agreement, dissolved on January 1, 1870; all outstanding bills and debts to be settled by D. Millemann, at 152 West street. D. MILLEMANN, WM. H. MILLEMANN.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A LARGE STABLE FOR SALE CHEAP—TOGETHER with Flour and Feed Store attached; rent low; a good chance for an energetic man. Address A. & B., Herald office.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF PATTERNS FOR FRENCH stamping, together with a Perforating Machine, for sale, proprietor leaving New York. Call from 2 to 4 P. M. at 398 East Eleventh street, third floor.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—$5,000 TO $10,000 WANTED, on a contract with responsible parties, to manufacture, under royalty, the most popular TOY ever offered to the public; liberal bonus given and full satisfaction guaranteed. Principals only address Y. M., Herald office.

AN ISRAELITE GENTLEMAN, WITH A FEW THOUsand dollars, wanted as Partner in an established manufacturing business, to extend the same. For interview address, with real name, ISRAELITE, Herald office.

A GOOD LIVE EDITOR WANTED—WITH ABOUT $1,000, to take an interest and edit a daily paper to be started. A splendid chance is open—steam engine, office, &c., already fitted up. EDITOR, Post office, Newark, N. J.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CAPITAL, IN A good paying business, established over twenty years. Address to E. J. S. G., Herald office.

A SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000, TO extend an established wholesale Manufacturing Business that will bear the strictest investigation. Profits large. Address C. W., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD FINANCIAL ABILITY and antecedents with a few thousand dollars can have an interest in an established brokerage business which will probably double his money semi-annually. Only such a party as above described will be treated with; both merit and capital insisted upon. Business has paid handsome profits for two years and is rapidly increasing. Apply to E. E. ROBERTS & CO., 15 Wall street.

A LADY, A STRANGER IN THE CITY, WOULD LIKE to meet with some gentleman who would be willing to assist her in business. Address MARY S. CLARK, station E.

A MAN WANTED TO JOIN IN ONE OF THE BEST Meat and Provision Markets in Brooklyn; a good chance for a man to get right into business. Inquire at LOCK & MORGAN'S, 40 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—AT ST. PAUL, MINN., THE BRANCH House of M. M. Leahy & Co., of Milwaukee, Wis. The concern is doing a large and lucrative business, which is rapidly increasing. There is on hand a new and complete stock of steam and gas fitters' and plumbers' supplies; the cause of selling is the ill health of the managing partner. For particulars apply to M. M. LEAHY & CO., Milwaukee, Wis., or to A. S. CAMERON & CO., foot of East Twenty-third street, New York.

FOR SALE—IN THE VICINITY OF THE HUDSON River Railroad depot, the Clarke Hotel, one of the finest diningrooms and restaurants in the city, now doing good business, or will take a partner, with small amount of capital, to fill the position of cashier. This is a good opportunity for an energetic man. SWANN & BOSTWICK, 202 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $12,000, to take half interest in a valuable improvement (which has already netted over $40,000), to travel in the Western and Southern States and Europe; business very healthy and pleasant; none but principals need apply. Call between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. N. MILLARD, 17 Nassau street, N. York.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY is offered to a gentleman of refinement, with $15,000 to $25,000 at command, to join in an enterprise of great promise and substantial basis; a handsome income and full control of the business; highest references given. Apply in person only to R. SOMERVILLE, 82 Fifth avenue.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000, TO INcrease a paper box business, established three years in this city; references exchanged. Address box 193 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of a Truck and Wagon Manufactory. Inquire at 526 and 528 Eleventh avenue of JOS. KRIESER.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $15,000 TO EXTEND a good paying manufacturing business in the city; goods staple and sell for cash. Address WILLIAMS, box 174 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH ABOUT $10,000 CAPItal, in a light manufacturing business; staple, safe and pays liberally; can be extended largely; used by everybody. Particulars by addressing MERCHANT, Herald office.

WANTED—AN OFFICER FOR A CORPORATION; highly successful and respectable; salary liberal; situation permanent. Applicant must be of most responsible position and connections. The service will not require over three or four hours per day. Address COMMERCE, box 152 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG UNMARRIED BOOKKEEPER, with a few thousand dollars, to go into business in Savannah with a man who has the exclusive agencies of two of the largest houses in this city and wants to extend his business capacities. Parties here or elsewhere can address S. P. ELLIOTT, Herald office.

4 STORY STORE PROPERTY ON EIGHTH AVENUE, west side, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, to lease. Apply to B. S. LEVY & CO., 271 West Thirty-eighth street.

$300.—IT PAYS. PARTIES WITH THE ABOVE capital will find it to their advantage to call and investigate this opportunity. MOODY & MYDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street.

$300.—PARTNER WANTED IN A FINE PAYING business; $5,000 made yearly; capital chance for a young man to make a fortune. Inquire of Mr. SEDDON, 127 Amity street.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A BUSINESS WELL known. None but a steady man willing to devote his time need apply. 376 Canal street, third floor, room No. 9.

$1,500.—PARTY WANTED TO ESTABLISH branch house of manufacturing business; security given; salary and commission. Parties without means please not call at 49 Broad street, room 26.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A HALF interest in a legitimate cash business; a monopoly, paying 500 per cent profit at wholesale; $10,000 a year can be made, as will be shown. Address MONOPOLY, Herald office.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—I WISH TO INVEST THE above amount in some legitimate, good paying business; must bear close investigation; references exchanged; principals only need answer, with address, which will be considered confidential. Address W. J. S., box 115 Jersey City Post office.

$5,000 TO LOAN—ON BROOKLYN OR COUNtry improved property; money on hand. G. J. TURNER, Attorney-at Law, 37 Nassau street, room No. 8.

$5,000.—WANTED, BUSINESS MAN, IN A PROfitable, safe manufacturing business that will bear the closest investigation. Apply to J. A. BIGGS & CO., 45 Nassau street.

$15,000.—WANTED, A SPECIAL CAPITAL OF $15,000, in a thriving and desirable business. Ample references given and required. Address box 5,419 New York Post office.

DRY GOODS.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS FOR BALLS AND REceptions; also a handsome assortment of Dress Bonnets, at very low prices. C. DE LACY, 852½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street.

STRAW GOODS.

PANAMA, MARACAIBO, CURACOA, MALAGA AND Palm Leaf Hats, in the rough, of all qualities, some extremely fine, for sale by R. BALGUAZAR, 63 Pine street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A TEN HORSE BOILER, ON WHEELS, pump attached; must be cheap and good; state price, &c. Address M. C., box 145 Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

AIR LINE BONDS.

CONNECTICUT INVESTORS

will find the First Mortgage bonds of the New Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.

The Bonds are exempt from every form of State or local taxation and from the United States income tax.

The average saving thus made will amount to two and one-half per cent, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying nine and one-half per cent, and this rate of income is not affected by a decline in gold.

The bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures on the road. They are secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the company, of whatever kind. The State of Connecticut is made trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of and be countersigned by the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are coupon or registered, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

12 Wall street, New York.

A PROFIT RENT OF $920 A YEAR FOR SIX YEARS and three months, leased for the term, and rent well secured by improvements; no taxes or repairs; will be sold, allowing a larger interest than anything in the market. No agents noticed. Address W., box 127 Herald office.

A WIDOW OF 30, RESPECTABLE BUT POOR, WISHES to meet with a gentleman who will lend her a small sum of money on good security immediately. Call in confectionery store, 84 Allen street.

DIVIDEND.—CHOLLAR POTOSI MINING COMPANY.—$1 coin per share, payable 10th inst., at LEES & WALLER'S, 33 Pine street. NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—HALE AND NORCROSS MINING COMpany.—$6, coin, per share, payable 10th inst. at the office of LEES & WALLER, 33 Pine street. NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—KENTUCK MINING COMPANY.—$5, coin, per share, payable 15th inst. at the office of LEES & WALLER, 33 Pine street. NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1870.

FOR SALE—EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

STATES OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

All of a high order and first class securities of undoubted character; interest and principle payable in the city of New York; suitable for permanent, safe and profitable investments. For sale at a reduction below par, reserving the right of advancing the price at any time without notice.

Government Securities received in exchange at the best rates, and Bonds purchased by out of town residents sent by express free of charge.

I take pleasure in recommending these Bonds with the utmost confidence, having fully investigated their true merits, believing them to be, in point of security, equal to any other, and the cheapest as well as the most reliable investments in the market.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Broker and Auctioneer,

43 Pine street, New York.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS (THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK), 30 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. FOUR PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons desirous of receiving interest for their money and having it subject at all times to check on demand, can do so by depositing WITH THIS BANK, which allows interest on the entire daily business at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum.

Collections made on any part of the world, with immediate returns, at the lowest current rates.

Orders for purchase or sale of stocks, bonds or gold promptly executed.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, Bankers, 30 Wall street, offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin county, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois); Coupons, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and October, in the city of New York. These bonds are regarded as first class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

MONEY—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, IN SUMS TO suit. Second Mortgages wanted. JOHN H. SOUTHARD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 121 Nassau street.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 155 Broadway. NEW YORK, February 9, 1870.

At a meeting of the directors held this day, a dividend was declared of five per cent and government tax, payable on and after the 11th instant. A. M. SOULARD, Secretary.

PARTIES WANTING $2,500, $4,000 OR $5,000, ON NEW York or Brooklyn city Property and avoid dealings with real estate agents, address, fullest particulars, TRUST FUNDS, Herald office.

SHAW & PEIXOTTO, 30 PINE STREET.—MONEY loaned immediately on first Mortgages on improved city Property. Advances made upon securities having no quotation at the New York Stock Exchange. City Railroad Stocks bought and sold.

STATE OF TENNESSEE Coupons, Memphis City Coupons, Shelby County (Tenn.) Coupons, Wanted by LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine street.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMpany.—The coupons of the Eight per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this company, due Feb. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold on and after that date upon presentation at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, of the city of New York, free of tax. The interest on the Registered Bonds of the above mentioned issue, due Feb. 15, 1870, and payable in New York, will also be paid by said Trust Company on and after that date, free of tax. GEORGE H. HALL, President.

WE WILL PROMPTLY BUY, AT FAIR RATES, FIRST and second mortgages upon improved city property; loans speedily procured. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

$5,000. $8,000, $10,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST class improved property in this city and Brooklyn. Second Mortgages cashed. JOSEPH MASON & GEO. E. WALTON, 141 Broadway.

$50,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT: CITY property only. Applications from principals solicited. No bonus asked. Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, 91 Cedar street.

$100,000 TO LOAN—EXCLUSIVELY ON WESTchester county property; $7,000 and $4,000 for city or Brooklyn property. First and Second Mortgages bought. L. M. DAVENPORT, 132 Nassau street, room No. 5.

$150,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on first class city property. First and second Mortgages bought by LEVI COOK, 50 Wall street.

$200,000 TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGE, IN SUMS to suit, in New York and Westchester county. Second Mortgages wanted. HINMAN & SON, 23 Pine street.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS IMproved Property in the city and State of New Jersey. Principals only need apply. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—THE PROPELLER WYOMING, NOW lying at pier 35, foot of Franklin street, North river; is a double decker and well calculated for general freight and produce business. For further particulars inquire of J. R. ROYCE, adjoining pier 35.

FOR SALE—THE BARGE NEW BALTIMORE, OF 200 tons burden. Address S. & G. SAXTON, Highland, Ulster county, N. Y., or inquire of SPEAR & CARROLL, foot of Franklin street, North river.

WANTED—A WELL BUILT YACHT OF ABOUT 25 tons, or light draught Pilotboat; must be in perfect order, and a fast sailer. Address, with full particulars, including price, box 2,427 Post office, New York.

REMOVALS.

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY. Removal and 1870 Register. The proprietors Messrs. McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & CO., have removed to their new and spacious office, 109 and 111 Worth street, one door east of Broadway.

The accommodations to meet the demands of increasing business are double the room heretofore occupied, making it the most extensive, best arranged and thoroughly fitted up in the United States for this business.

The Register published in January is more complete and full than any heretofore, making over five hundred thousand names (500,000) carefully rated with reference to their character and commercial standing, embracing the capital of each from $1,000 to millions, the history of which subscribers can obtain from our records at the office.

This agency has been established over one quarter of a century and purpose still further to develop its facilities to aid in disposing of credits.

We invite business men to call at our new establishment and see for themselves also the completeness of our business system. McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & CO., 109 and 111 Worth street, one door east of Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

NOTICE.—THORWALDSEN'S FOUR SEASONS; NIGHT and Morning; the Evangelists; the celebrated Entombment of Christ, by Volterra; Portrait of Pope Pius IX. (from life) and other Photographs from original bas reliefs for sale at wholesale only. Canvassers supplied. P. C. DUCHOCHOIS, 396 Broome street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POSITIVE INFORMATION ON THIRTY DISEASES, BY HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 141 Lexington avenue, mailed for 50 cents.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

NATIONAL LINE. STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From pier 47 North river.

PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Saturday, February 12, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, February 19, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $50 and $100; steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool to Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North river as follows:—

VILLE DE PARIS, Captain Surmont......Saturday, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT, Captain Lemarie..........Saturday, March 5
LAFAYETTE, Captain Roussan.............Saturday, March 19
PEREIRE, Captain Duchesne..............Saturday, April 2

Rates of Passage, payable in gold (including wine):—To Brest or Havre—First cabin, $140; Second cabin, $85. To Paris (including railway ticket), $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor:—

Nemesis, Wednesday, Feb. 9.	Calabria, Wednesday, March 2.
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10.	Samaria, Thursday, March 3.
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16.	Russia, Wednesday, March 9.
Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17.	Marathon, Thursday, March 10.
China, Wednesday, Feb. 23.	
Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 24.	

Rates of Passage by the Wednesday steamer, not carrying steerage:—
First Cabin..........$130, gold. Second Cabin..........$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold

By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin..........$80, gold. Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.

Steamer of 9th February will not carry passengers.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. Steam to Bremen, Havre and London, via Southampton.

The new, first class and elegant iron mail steamships RHEIN..........Saturday, Feb. 12 of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Captain J. C. Meyer; DONAU..........Feb. 19 of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Captain G. Ernst, will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton at the following rates:—

First Cabin..........$120 gold
Second Cabin..........72 gold
Steerage..........25 gold

For passage or freight apply to OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

NEBRASKA..........Wednesday, February 9
PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, February 12

Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S passage office, 75 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Carrying the United States Mails. Sailing every Wednesday.

MANHATTAN..........Forsyth..........Feb. 16, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA..........Price..........Feb. 23, at Noon.

From pier 46 North river.

Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.

Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.

Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN LINE of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax). Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Mail Steamer, sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

Passage by the Tuesday Steamer, via Halifax.

First Cabin. Payable in Gold.		Steerage. Payable in currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	45	St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

DIRECT LINE TO AND FROM FRANCE. Steamship WESTPHALIA, Captain H. F. Schwensen, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1870, at 2 P. M., for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG, taking passengers to London (via Plymouth) and Paris (via Cherbourg).

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, payable in United States gold coin.

The HAMMONIA is to follow on Feb. 22.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:—

IOWA..........Feb. 12	EUROPA..........March 5
ANGLIA..........Feb. 19	INDIA..........March 12
COLUMBIA..........Feb. 26	CAMBRIA..........March 19

—and every Saturday thereafter, From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:—

Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $150.

Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33; Prepared certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Cunard Line.

TRIPOLI sails..........Thursday, Feb. 10
SIBERIA sails..........Thursday, Feb. 17

Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.

For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steamers of this line leave pier No. 3 North river fortnightly direct to London.

ATALANTA..........Pinkham..........February 12, at 1 P. M.

Rates of passage—In Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency; Steerage tickets from London or Havre, $40, in currency.

Passengers booked to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at cheapest currency rates. For passage apply at No. 55 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South street. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

For Copenhagen and Stettin, touching at Cowes and Bremen, taking also passengers to Havre, London, Hamburg and Gothenburg. The splendid first class side wheel steamer OCEAN QUEEN, 2,800 tons register, Captain ——, will leave pier 42 North river, Thursday, March 3.

Rates of passage:—First cabin, $90; second, $60; steerage, $30, gold. To be followed by the elegant steamer Rising Star. For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., 107 Pearl street.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Through line to CALIFORNIA AND CHINA. Freight and passage greatly reduced. Through rates, New York to San Francisco, First class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60. According to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 5th and 21st of each month, except when those days fall on a Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

February 21, ALASKA, Captain Gray; connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain Parker.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for Alaska received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, February 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, on Monday, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river.

For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 12 o'clock, noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken..........Tuesday, Feb. 22
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Monday, March 14

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.

EAGLE..........Captain M. R. Greene..........February 10
MORRO CASTLE..........Captain R. Adams..........February 17
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, via Nassau..February 24

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—SOUTHERN LINE.—The steamer LODONA, Captain H. R. Hovey, will leave pier 21 East river, Saturday, February 12.

For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FIRST CLASS STEAMERS LEAVE FOR SAVANNAH, Ga., direct, on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M. For passage apply at the Southern Steamship ticket office, 15 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, sailing every saturday at 3 P. M., touching at Key West, carrying the United States mail.

The A1 steamer VIRGINIA, Captain Kennedy, at pier No. 20 East river, will sail Saturday, February 12.

All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahon & Co., free.

For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE. From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SHERMAN..........On Saturday, Feb. 12
UNITED STATES..........On Saturday, Feb. 19

Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERICK BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. The Cromwell Line.

Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—

MARIPOSA, Kemble..........Saturday, February 12
GEORGE CROMWELL, Clapp..........Saturday, February 19

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR MOBILE.—FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will despatch the first class steamer FLAG, Captain Limeburner, on Saturday, Feb. 12, from pier 20 North river. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

For freight or passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, 177 West street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, the South and Southwest.—The South Carolina Railroad Company's first class sidewheel steamship SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain S. Adkins, on Thursday, February 10, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this line one-half per cent.

The steamer CHAMPION will follow and sail Saturday, February 12.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, 26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.

For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads, and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.

Apply at office on pier 37, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY, IN A JERSEY CENTRAL car, a Pocketbook. The owner will receive the same on describing contents and paying cost of this advertisement. Address R. G., box 2,793 Post office.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, SMALL ROLL OF WHITE Paper, containing manuscript and copy of an acrostic. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt street.

LOST.—WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO PICKED UP, on Seventh avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, on Saturday last, a child's white Skirt please return the same to 141 West Fourteenth street?

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1870, A bunch of Keys; one safe key, night-latch, trunk key and door key. The finder will receive a reward of $5 by returning the same to JOE K. STEARNS, 61 William street, room 13.

LOST—ON THE 8TH INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE FOR $409 63, dated February 4, 1870, for three months, drawn by Blake & Higgins, in favor of Gilmartin & Co., and payable at the Nassau Bank. All parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating the above note, as payment has been stopped.

LOST—IN TWENTY-SECOND STREET, A POCKET book containing money, keys and some papers, with owner's name in gilt. A suitable reward on returning it to 56 West Twenty-second street.

LOST—A MINK FUR COLLAR, FROM FORTY-EIGHTH to Fifty-second streets and Sixth and Seventh avenues. Five dollars reward will be paid if returned to 221 West Twenty-first street.

LOST—A CHECK, DRAWN BY JACOB BOGART, ON the Chatham National Bank, No. 2,795, dated Feb. 9, for $528 24, to order of Charles F. Watts. All persons are warned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid upon return of the check to C. F. WATTS, Marshal Marine Court.

LOST OR STOLEN—A DOUBLE LOCKET; A BIRD one side; letter M. the other; portrait inside. A liberal reward paid at National Trust Company's, 336 Broadway. F. MANGAM.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO ANY ONE WHO can give information where a black Newfoundland Dog, with a brass collar marked "F. Kluzen, 58 Beaver street," can be found.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK AND TAN SLUT, coarse bred; has a slight touch of mange on the back; has a habit of furiously barking at the least noise; has large eyes and intelligent face; answers to "Mattie." Return to IRA PAINE, 42 Wooster street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A BLACK AND TAN DOG, between four and five o'clock Wednesday afternoon, in vicinity of Washington square; had on black velvet blanket and russet leather collar; answers to name of Gip. Finder will receive above reward by leaving him at No. 56 West Ninth street.

$50 REWARD.—LEFT HOME, ON THURSDAY evening last, 3d inst., in a fit of insanity, Mr. David Stern, and has not been heard of since. He is about forty-two years old, dark complexioned, has black hair and whiskers, slightly gray, and walks stoop shouldered and has lost the sight of his left eye. The above reward will be paid to any one finding him or for information which may lead to the finding of him by B. STERN, 59 Rivington street.

$70 REWARD.—STOLEN, A GOLD HUNTING, STEM winding Lever, No. 6,226, A. Lange & Co., maker. Deliver to HAMANN & KOCH, No. 9 Maiden lane. No questions asked.

DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, 72 BROADWAY (LATE 68).—WARRIN, WHIPPLE & CO. refer to the mercantile community as to successful cases, facilities, standing and experience. Caution.—We have no branches in New York.

INSTRUCTION.

AT $5—TELEGRAPHING; TERMS REDUCED FROM $25 to $5 for three months' course in telegraphing. Practically taught with instruments, day and evening. THOMPSON'S College, 20 Fourth avenue.

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CONGRESS.

Speech of Senator Morton on the Neutrality Laws.

DEFEAT OF THE HOUSE CENSUS BILL.

The Foster-Covode Contested Election Case.

Foster Unseated and Covode Sworn In.

Discussion of the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1870.

RESOLUTIONS AGREED TO.

Resolutions were offered and agreed to as follows:—

By Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kan.—Requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate any information he may have touching the action of any of the departments relating to the claims of Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to receive lands and bonds of the United States in aid of the construction of their road. Also any recommendation he may see fit to make in the premises.

By Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Conn.—Directing the Attorney General to transmit information relative to the claim of the postmaster in Augusta, Ga., for salary, and any opinion given by him on the subject; also whether he had been informed that the said postmaster was disqualified, by participating in the rebellion, from holding such offic. Also a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether the Legislature of Georgia has been reorganized in accordance with the provisions of the act passed at the present session to promote reconstruction in that State, and whether there have been any violations of said act.

SPEECH OF MR. MORTON ON THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., proceeded to address the Senate upon the bill making it a misdemeanor to fit out or equip ships of war, or to sell, or furnish arms or munitions of war with intent that they shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or State to commit hostilities against the people of any province, district or colony who are in a state of armed insurrection against such foreign prince or State; and providing for the forfeiture of such ship or vessel.

Mr. MORTON said Spain had lately fitted out in the harbor of New York thirty gunboats, and publicly enlisted crews for them in the streets of that city for the avowed purpose of subjugating the people of Cuba to her rule—the most despotic and inhuman known to modern times. We had knowingly furnished ships and sailors to put down the effort of a neighboring people, with whom we were on the most friendly terms and enjoyed the most intimate commercial relations, who were struggling to free themselves from a military despotism of a cruel and an effete nation, separated from them by a broad ocean. He proposed so to amend our statutes that these things should not be repeated by authority of law. If any principle of law of nations required that Spain should receive this substantial assistance at our hands that principle was based upon reason and was proper. He held that no nation should feel bound to administer any pretended rule of law of nations when to do so would be to inflict great injustice, cruelty and destruction upon large masses of people, and cited from various authorities upon international law in support of his position. The relations of parent States and colonies were those of parent and child, and where protection, support and education were required on one side there should be obedience and submission on the other. But when the son had arrived at manhood, and when the colony was entitled to functions of a State capable of self-government and self-protection, parental control should cease and independence be accorded. He insisted that there was a difference between an attempt at revolution of a colony forming an integral part of a kingdom and a like attempt on the part of a distant colony, and remarked that the time had arrived to proclaim this doctrine as one vindicated alike in reason and justice. The allegation that when a nation took possession of a distant territory and established a colony there such territory became a part of the nation equally with its former possession, was unsupported by reason and the facts. The American colonies of England, France and Spain had never been treated theoretically or practically as integral parts of those empires. It was a horrid mockery when the Spanish government affected to treat Cuba as a part of the kingdom of Spain when she denied her rights under the Spanish constitution and treated her as a mere possession governed by the will of a despotic Captain General. Without meaning to assert that the United States should interfere by military force in behalf of Cuba, he said he would maintain that the United States should not contribute, directly or indirectly, to uphold the power of Spain over that island. Leaving out of view the question whether the present condition of Cuban affairs justified our concession of belligerent rights, it was sufficient that we knew that a considerable portion of the people of Cuba were in arms to throw off the Spanish yoke; and therefore if we could not aid one side we ought not to aid the other. He then referred to the magnitude of the contest in Cuba and depicted its revolting incidents, asserting that war had been carried on with a murderous cruelty that emulated the horrors of the French revolution, and indicated that the Spanish character had lost nothing of the atrocious and Satanic barbarism by which it was distinguished in the war in the Netherlands. Our silence now was in marked contrast with our former professions of sympathy with people struggling for liberty and natural rights. Moreover, the Cuban insurgents were struggling to abolish slavery, while Spain would perpetuate that institution in the island. Viewing the Cuban question from an American standpoint, he said, Cuba was as entirely included in what was called the Monroe doctrine as though she formed a part of the mainland, and the possession of Cuba by Spain being hostile to our policy its retention by that Power should depend upon Spanish power and resources exclusively. Her continued possession was to be regarded by us in light of a sufferance or toleration rather than because of the existence of a valid title.

The bill of Mr. Morton, with that of Mr. Howe, relative to the neutral relations of the United States, were then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported, with amendments, the House bill extending time for revising and consolidating the statutes of the United States. It authorizes the President to appoint three commissioners to finish within three years the work prescribed in the act of June 27, 1866.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, with amendments, the bill for the withholding of moneys from Indian tribes holding American captives.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred by the Territory of Montana in the suppression of Indian hostilities.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to increase the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Court of the United States and to establish boundaries of the judicial districts. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It provides for eleven circuit judges.

ADMISSION OF MISSISSIPPI—CHANGING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for the House bill to admit Mississippi to representation. The substitute declares simply, without preamble or conditions, that the state of Mississippi is entitled to representation in Congress.

Also from the same committee, with amendments, the bill to change the judicial circuits. As amended the bill constitutes the circuits as follows:—

The First Circuit to consist of the districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The second to consist of the district of New York.

The third to consist of the districts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

The fourth to consist of the districts of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.

The fifth to consist of the districts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee.

The sixth to consist of the districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and West Virginia.

The seventh to consist of the districts of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

The eighth to consist of the districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri.

The ninth to consist of the districts of California, Oregon and Nevada.

The bill further provides that the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be residents of their respective circuits, and vacancies now or hereafter existing in said court shall in every case be filled by a resident of the circuit.

PUBLIC PRINTING REFORM.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., on leave, made a statement in support of the bill previously introduced by him to reform the public printing and abolish all gratuitous distribution of books by the government. He demonstrated that the cost of the Congressional printing proper had been of late years gradually diminished, while the departmental printing had been annually increased. The cost of the former last year amounted to $639,486, much of which was for work supplied to the departments, while the departmental printing cost $646,095. He said the department officials paid little if any regard to the cost of work they ordered, and that voluminous reports were prepared by them which were bound in morocco and richly gilded. The whole system of printing documents for gratuitous distribution should be abandoned, as their contents were now furnished to the public, free of expense to government, by the newspapers. Small editions must hereafter be printed for public use; but extra copies should be paid for by those who wanted them. He went on to show the immense amount of government printing and the comparatively slight utility of these documents. He also showed the expensive abuse of the publication of government advertisements in papers of small circulation. The bill he had introduced would save many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, at a time when economy, always desirable, was pressed upon Congress by the highest considerations, and would relieve the Post Office of a great burden.

The bill of Mr. Anthony was then referred to the Committee on Printing.

CONSIDERATION OF THE CENSUS BILL.

The Census bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., referred to the vast increase in the resources and population of the country, and argued that more comprehensive statistics were necessary than were provided in the amendment of the Senate committee as a means of showing this increase.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., said the law of 1850 had been framed by able minds as a permanent law—one which was designed to adapt itself to all future growth of the country, and had sustained itself through two trials against adverse criticism. The cost of a census under its provisions could be ascertained with exactness. The House bill proposed a hasty and sudden change from a system whose efficiency had been proven. What was known as householders' schedule, which was merely a preliminary matter, would cost $1,720,000, and this, too, for a mere experiment, the practicability of which was denied, even if taken under the House bill. There was no assurance of correctness in details of census. He believed the internal revenue system furnished at once all the elements necessary for securing the required information.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., modified his amendment so as to provide for an enlargement of the schedules, in order to include the subjects of petroleum, sorghum, molasses, fruits, wines, peanuts, silk, libraries (public and private), telegraphs, railroads, fisheries, area of timber lands, and such other subjects as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and which will not materially increase the cost of taking the census.

Mr. CONKLING criticised the position taken by Mr. Sumner, that the schedules to be used under the act of 1850 would prove insufficient for the purposes of an efficient census, because various subjects of importance were overlooked and others not fully classified. He said that upon the subject of more complete returns of the products of the mines the Senator from Massachusetts had lingered for some time, and had manifested his profound knowledge of the secret springs of human nature and his more than magician's art in angling for the votes of the inexperienced and unsuspecting Senators from Nevada. (Laughter.) He had conjured those Senators by their love of home and their records upon the questions of mines, and having thus opened the avenue to their gentler natures he executed one of his peculiar feats of oratory and suddenly flung himself with his resentment against the census of 1860, and the act authorizing it, disclosed to his astonished listeners the fact that the precious metals appear in the same table with productions of paper and productions of crops. Only think of it, Mr. President, the products of mines crucified between two such commercial thieves! But now would the patriotic hearts of the Senators from Nevada swell with agonizing emotion when the place assigned for the precious metals in the schedules of the House bill was pointed out to them! "Hung be the heavens in black?" "Tell it not in Gath, proclaim it not in the streets of Askalon," that in the scheme advocated by the Senator from Massachusetts the gold and silver from Nevada, the young bride of the Union, are consigned to a place side by side with women's corsets and ready made clothing. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Conkling proceeded to show that the general heads under which various articles were arranged in the schedules heretofore used in taking the census were so comprehensive as to cover all subjects of which the census should properly take cognizance, and that none had been omitted. The volume of inquiries proposed to be made by the Senator from Massachusetts would involve an analysis of investigation incompatible with the process and real purposes of a census. He said the law of 1850 being in full force the simple proposition reported by the Senate committee, with a direction to the Secretary of the Interior to add twenty-five per cent to the compensation of enumerators, would obviate the necessity for any further legislation, and that a complete census would be taken as heretofore. As a test of the sense of the Senate upon general questions he moved to lay the House bill upon the table, remarking that the proposition of the Senate committee containing certain directions to the Secretary of the Interior relative to the census would be disposed of separately.

The motion of Mr. Conkling was agreed to—yeas 46, nays 9, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Bayard, Boreman, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Dennis, Edmunds, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harris, Howe, Howell, Johnson, Kellogg, McCreery, McDonald, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Thayer, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Willey and Williams—46.

NAYS—Messrs. Cragin, Merrill of Vt., Nye, Patterson, Pratt, Sherman, Sumner, Warner and Wilson—9.

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK RAILWAY.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., on leave, introduced the bill of last session to promote commerce among the States and cheapen transportation of the mails and military and naval stores. The bill authorizes the construction of a first class railway from Washington to New York, the capital stock of the company to be $10,000,000. It also provides for a railway and telegraph line from Washington to Pittsburg, to be called the Washington and Northwestern Railroad and Telegraph Company; and also for a railroad and telegraph line from Washington to Cincinnati, the provisions as to the former company being applicable to all.

The Senate, at a quarter after five o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1870.

Mr. BUFFINTON, (rep.) of Mass., presented resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachussetts for the abolition of the duties on foreign coal.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Foster-Covode contested election case from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., continued his argument in support of the claim of Mr. Foster.

After a discussion of about three hours the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions. Those of the minority, declaring Mr. Foster elected, were rejected—yeas 59, nays 124, a strict party vote; those of the majority, declaring Mr. Covode duly elected, were adopted by a like vote.

The oath of office was then administered to Mr. Covode, who was thereupon congratulated by many members.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of settlers on certain lands in Iowa, which was passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to enforce the amendments to the constitution, which was adopted.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., offered resolutions calling on the Secretaries of the Treasury and the Interior for reports on the fur seal fisheries in Alaska, which was adopted.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the unexpended balance, monthly, from March 1869, to February, 1870; the aggregate of expenditures for the same period; and, if in excess of the appropriations, the amount of such excess; also the amount of proceeds of sales of property for the same period.

Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y., objected, remarking that all that information was in possession of the House already.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution calling on the President for information that may have been received by the government in reference to the recent assault upon and reported murder of one or more American citizens in Cuba. Adopted.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at a quarter before four o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cessna in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate was fixed at $4,320—the same as the Secretary of the Senate—with a proviso that hereafter he shall not be allowed fees of any kind. He remarked that the last Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate was said to have boasted that he had made twenty-five dollars a day on the item of horses alone. He would make a similar proposition as to the House Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. DAWES moved to strike out the items for the reporters of the *Congressional Globe*, on the ground that the publication of the *Globe* would probably be abolished at the present session.

Mr. NIBLACK, (dem.) of Ind., opposed the motion and sustained the propriety of continuing the publication of the proceedings as being the only chance that many members, himself included, had of ever figuring in history.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, inquired whether Mr. Niblack ever expected to inflict on his children any such inhumanity as to require them to read through the volumes of the *Globe* to find what their illustrious father did. (Laughter.)

Mr. NIBLACK confessed that much of that reading would be a very great infliction indeed; but he took it for granted that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) would not like to have his speech on the census suppressed for any consideration, as that speech would send him down to history as a gentleman of great learning and discrimination. (Laughter.)

After further discussion the motion of Mr. Dawes was defeated.

Mr. NEGLEY, (rep.) of Pa., moved to amend the item for the Capitol Police by increasing the numbers and the pay to the same amount as in the last appropriation bill.

Mr. DAWES opposed the amendment, intimating that there was really no sufficient reason for the maintenance of the police at all, and because the amount proposed would make their pay one-third greater than that of the Metropolitan Police.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., advocated the amendment, and suggested as an additional amendment that no soldier now on the force shall be discharged.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, Mr. Butler's motion was modified by making it read "no disabled soldier."

After much further discussion, the committee rose without disposing of the question.

Mr. BINGHAM (rep.), of Ohio, moved that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Saturday next.

Mr. DAWES demanded the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken and resulted, yeas 61, nays 91.

So the House refused to adjourn over.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. KEYCHAM, (rep.) of N. Y.—Of the cigar manufacturers and dealers in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to restore the tariff on imported cigars to three dollars per pound and fifty per cent *ad valorem*.

By Mr. BOLES, (rep.) of Ark.—Of the Mayor of Fort Smith, Ark., for an extension of the time for building the Van Buren branch of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

The House then, at ten minutes past five, adjourned.

THE JAMES T. BRADY BUST.

In Memoriam—Presentation of a Bust of the Late James T. Brady to the Law Institute—Addresses by Ex-Judge Edmonds and J. W. Gerard.

There assembled yesterday in the court room of the Supreme Court, General Term, the legal talent of the city, including many judges and nearly all the prominent members of the New York bar, together with a large number of the personal friends of the late James T. Brady, for the purpose of taking part in the ceremonial of presenting a marble bust of the deceased to the Law Institute. Two o'clock was the hour set down for the opening of the proceedings, though the room was densely crowded before that hour. The occasion, tinged as it was with melancholy, failed not to bring to the minds of those present the genius and ability of the distinguished advocate, whose memory they had thronged to honor. On motion, Mr. James W. Gerard, the legal veteran, was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. A. Dyett being appointed secretary,

Mr. PATTERSON briefly stated the object of the meeting, which, he said, was convened for the purpose of paying tribute to their late distinguished brother. At the time of his death Mr. Brady was president of the Law Institute, and at a meeting of that association held a few days subsequent to his decease a committee was appointed to procure a marble bust of Mr. Brady, to be preserved in the library of the institute. After some further observations,

Ex-Judge EDMONDS, amid great silence, delivered the presentation address, which was throughout characterized by a profound depth of feeling, eloquence, force and a true appreciativeness of the merits of the deceased. After passing an earnest, sympathetic and deserved eulogy on the lamented gentleman Judge Edmonds went on to state that the event which was now being consummated in presence of the New York bar was not merely in commemoration of the virtues which adorned his private and political life, though their disinterestedness at once warmed the hearts of the good and put to shame the aspirations of the selfish; not so much in memory of his wit and his eloquence, though the one was "as gentle as origlat, and never carried a heartsting on its blade," and the other was "rapid and deep and as brilliant a tide as ever bore freedom aloft on its wave;" not so much to call to mind the warm-heartedness which ever placed at the service of the friendless his powers and his purse; not so much even to bring to the view of the beholder that gleam of inspiration, those tints of glory which in his lighter moods caused his face to glow with the elevated expression which the artist had so happily portrayed in the figure presented, but rather to perpetuate and by the force of his example extend the influence of that lofty and even fastidious integrity which marked his whole professional career. Nowhere did the man's nobility of soul shine out more prominently than in his conduct on the occasion of the elevation of his brother to the bench. Although then in the very heyday of his popularity he abstained from taking reliances and practising in that court, fearing the consequences which might ensue. He hoped that the bright examples left behind by Mr. Brady may aid the brethren of his profession in obtaining that republic of which Cicero sang, and which has the glory of the soul of the deceased. He also hoped that it would further the determination to uphold the right and majesty of the law. The speaker concluded his address by calling on those present to fail not in their determination to maintain the right and majesty of the law and to preserve unsullied and unsuspected the purity of its administration. (Applause.)

Mr. JAMES W. GERARD, as first vice president of the Law Institute, responded, stating that the beautiful memorial was accepted. A year ago he whose memory they now assembled to honor saw the last of earth. His body was committed to the dust from whence it came. He recalled the splendid funeral ceremonies performed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the multitude that attended it, and described, with great feeling, the beautiful ray of sunlight that, breaking through one of the stained windows, fell upon the bier, and he then thought of the grand ascension of his spirit to realms of bliss. The lawyer had no immortality among men. The poet, philosopher and statesman made their own memorials. The lawyer's reputation passed with the occasions that exerted his efforts. It was right, therefore, such a memorial as this of one who, among so many distinguished, was such a shining light at the bar. After an eloquent dissertation upon the great genius, intellect, tact and intelligence of the deceased, the speaker proceeded to deliver with force and truthfulness upon the present condition of the bar in New York; he paid a high compliment to the press, which he maintained had ever earnestly upheld the dignity of the legal profession. The press and the bar, he thought, should support each other. The way to make the bar respected was for each individual member of the bar to respect himself, and while earnestly maintaining the dignity of the bench uphold their own dignity. The bar of New York was a great one, but there was absent that *esprit de corps* which should characterize the social relations between lawyers of the city. Thirty years ago the bar ruled the city socially and politically, as those of Boston and Philadelphia did to-day. In conclusion Mr. Gerard recommended frequent social reunions among lawyers of New York, and resumed his seat amid much applause.

On motion of Mr. TRACEY the meeting then adjourned, when the bust underwent a thorough inspection by several eminent lawyers intimately acquainted with the expression of features of the deceased. The sculptor, Mr. J. Wilson Macdonald, of Broadway, to whom the commission entrusted the execution of the work, was the recipient of many flattering compliments for the accuracy, artistic skill and workmanship displayed in selection of the bust, which is of the finest marble. There were present, among others, Judges Cardozo, Ingraham, Barbour, Sonell, Van Brunt, Daly and Dowling; Messrs. Traphagen, Tracey, &c. Altogether, the recollection of the presentation will long linger in the minds of those who participated in it.

SALE OF THE THOMPSON GALLERY.

The auction sale of the collection of pictures of the late Thomas Thompson was continued yesterday morning at Leeds & Miner's rooms and was attended by quite a large gathering of the lovers of art and beauty. An "Early Spring," with sheep and figures, by Wainwright, brought $105; "Hercules and Omphale," by Paul Veronese, $300; "Venus," by Larginiere, $110; "The Sleeping Beauty" (life size), by M. Wight, of Boston, $800; "The Return of the Dove to the Ark," by Guido, brought $200; the "Siege of Troy," by Zanfaly, $340; a landscape, by Huysman, $240; "Venus disguising Adonis from the Chase," by Boi, $300; "Venus and Cupid Asleep," by Boucher, $1-0; "St. John," by Ludovico Caracci, $110; an allegorical picture containing likenesses of Louis XIII. and Cardinal Richelieu, $270; portrait of the Duchess of Cleveland, by Sir Peter Lely, $205; a "Landscape," by G. L. Browne, $125; "The Lunch," by Mayr, $190; "Bathing Scene," by Diaitrecy, $100; the "Cook Retreat," by Fox, $75; a Shore scene, by Claude J. Vernet, $51; "A Gloomy Day," by Hunt, $52 50; a portrait of Gainsborough, by himself, $85; "Venus and Cupid," by Lantini, $95; "A Landscape," by Carlyon, $70; "Tribute of the Seasons," by Calendrain, $60; "Venus, Cupid and Pegasus," by C. Poelenburg, $67 50; "A Nude Study," by Etty, $50; "Jacob Meeting Esau," by Jordaens, $80; "Sunset on the Prairie," by Kummer, $67 50; "Girl Unveiling Cupid," by Fragonard, $52 50; "Bacchus and Ariadne," by Matoire, $50; "Lady at Balcony," by Coypel, $75; "Wood Scene, with Gypsy Tent," $65; "Vase of Fruit," by Sawyer, $53; "Scene near Albany," by Hart, $55; "Daphne and Apollo," by Boullougne, $57; "Apollo and Leucothoe," by the same, $57; "Danae," by Sully, $61; "Trenton Falls," by Rondel, $37; "Wachusset, Mass.," by Morvillier, $75; "Garden Scene, with Figures," by Pope, $77. Many of the pictures were of quite medium value and brought from $40 down to $3.

BRILLIANT METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENON.—A very beautiful phenomenon was witnessed at Springfield, Ill., on the 5th inst. At sunrise the air was heavy, with quite a fog, but before nine o'clock the sun shone forth with more than usual splendor, and the air was warm, soft and balmy, like spring. At about noon the close observer of the weather changes noticed a cool, icy feeling to the air, and a number of fleecy clouds were seen in the sky. About half-past two in the afternoon a bright, luminous band encircled the sun, upon which appeared, in the eastern and western arc, bright and beautiful rainbow-tinted objects, about the size of the full moon, in mid-heavens, commonly known as sundogs. About ten degrees above the north arc of the circle around the sun appeared two beautiful and remarkably brilliant rainbow-tinted crescents, about fifteen degrees from point to point and about two degrees apart. At the same time a white, luminous band, about five degrees in width, appeared around the entire heavens, about forty-five degrees above the line of the horizon, upon which was observed, at the northwest and northeast, two bright, luminous objects about the size of the sundogs mentioned above. All of these various and beautiful phenomena remained visible for nearly three hours and only disappeared as the sun sank to rest in the west.

AN ENORMOUS OX.—The most extraordinary animal in the way of an ox, of which the whole world can boast, is now on exhibition in Macon, Ga. It weighs 4,545 pounds; is eighteen hands high, thirteen feet in length and measures eleven feet four inches in girth. It was raised in Bourbon county, Ky.; six years old, and is three-fourths Durham and one-fourth Devonshire.—*Georgia paper.*

THE COURTS.

Violation of the Internal Revenue Law—The Perils of Sailors' Boarding Houses—A Brooklyn Ex-Postmaster Charged with Embezzlement—The Furman Street Murder—Sharp Criticism of Judge Pratt's Charge by District Attorney Morris.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Carrying on Business as a Liquor Dealer Without a License.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Thomas Ryan.—The defendant was yesterday arrested and brought up for examination on a charge of carrying on the trade or business of a wholesale liquor dealer and compounder of spirits without payment of special tax, as required by law. The examination was adjourned till Friday next, the defendant being admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000.

Charge of Embezzling Money from the Post Office.

The United States vs. J. C. Stonebridge.—The defendant, who is charged with embezzling money letters from the Post Office, gave bail in $3,000 yesterday to appear for examination.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

The Perils of Sailors' Boarding Houses—Action for Recovery of a Watch and Money Left for Safe Keeping—The Jury Find for the Complainant.

Before Judge Jones.

William Smith vs. John Nelson.—The plaintiff is an immigrant who came to this country some time since, carrying around his person about $600 in gold secreted in a belt, $100 in his pocket and a gold watch and chain valued at over $100. The one hundred and odd dollars, together with the gold watch and chain, he deposited on his arrival with the keeper of a saloon in Cherry street for safe keeping. He then went on what is technically and euphoniously called a "jamboree," and took up his lodgings with Nelson, the defendant, who keeps a sailors' boarding house at No. 18 Monroe street. While he was on the spree Nelson took his money belt from him for safe keeping, and subsequently brought him to the saloon in Cherry street and got the $100 and the gold watch and chain, which Nelson also took possession of for safe keeping. Nelson then had Smith sent up to Blackwell's Island on a charge of lunacy or delirium tremens, where he stayed two months. On his liberation Smith demanded his property from Nelson, who denied that he had any of it except the $100 and the gold watch and chain, which he turned over to him, as he alleges, but which Smith denies having received.

The jury did not believe Nelson's story and returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed—$857.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Spencer.

Black vs. Seiff.—Motion denied on terms.

Gutman vs. Bell.—Order granted.

Bowes vs. Hamilton.—Order granted.

Herdfelder vs. Steiner.—Allowance of fifty dollars granted.

Fox vs. Thatcher.—Order granted.

Schaschanadt vs. Koch.—Order for discontinuance on payment of twenty-five dollars to bank granted.

Van Ness vs. Tallajero.—Motion denied, without costs.

Titus vs. Burr.—Motion for costs and allowance of five per cent granted.

Eldridge vs. Reed.—Motion denied, with ten dollars costs.

Murphy vs. O'Reilley.—Taxation amended so as to allow three dollars a day to referee for time. No costs of motion.

Knellis vs. Katz.—Motion granted.

By Judge Barbour.

Gregory vs. Gregory.—Motion denied, with ten dollars costs.

Robinson vs. Aiken.—Motion granted, with costs.

Brown vs. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Motion denied, with ten dollars costs.

Todd vs. Moore.—Motion denied, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Welch vs. Cully.—Injunction modified.

Carpenter vs. Young.—Motion for receiver granted.

Van Nest vs. Hannaford.—Motion for receiver granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Discharge of the Grand Jury—Grand Larcenies—Sentences of Prisoners.

Before Recorder Hackett.

At the opening of the court yesterday the Grand Jury panel was called, and in consequence of another Grand Jury being empanelled in the Oyer and Terminer, the gentlemen were discharged from further attendance.

There were a large number of petit jurors fined who failed to answer to their names. It would be well to inform those citizens who have been summoned to do jury duty in this court that they will be fined every day that they fail to attend.

SHERIFF O'BRIEN STOLEN FROM A GALLERY IN BROADWAY.

Edward F. Rooney pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing, on the 22d of January, a photograph of Sheriff O'Brien from a gallery on Broadway. According to the estimate of the photographer the classic lineaments of Mr. O'Brien were estimated at twenty-five dollars. If Rooney had stolen Mr. O'Brien's "purse" containing twenty-five dollars such a trifling sum would probably have been looked upon as "trash" by its owner, but because Mr. Rooney without the "of" attempted to "take" from the Sheriff, not exactly his "good name," but his good looking face, and thus make him "poor indeed," his sense of justice swelled beyond its ordinary proportions and demanded that the majesty of the law should be vindicated. The recorder sent Rooney to the State Prison for four years and six months.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

John McCormick pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with cruelly treating a horse by driving him heavily loaded while the animal had a running sore on his back. The Recorder ordered him to pay a fine of ten dollars.

ACQUITTAL OF A COLORED SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

James E. Williams (colored) was placed on trial, charged with assaulting John Morris by cutting him in the cheek with a knife on the 6th of January. It appeared from the testimony that the parties had a difficulty about closing a window, and the complainant swore that without provocation Williams assaulted him. The witnesses for the defence told a very different story, and the accused having proved that he was a Sabbath school teacher, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

William H. Lyons was acquitted of a charge of grand larceny, he having been arrested upon the complaint of German A. Heimholtz, who lost an overcoat at a ball on the night of the 24th of November. There was no legal proof of guilt, and Assistant District Attorney Tweed abandoned the prosecution.

GRAND LARCENIES.

Daniel Whoonahan was tried upon an indictment alleging that on the night of the 11th of January he burglariously entered the house of Junius Livingston, 68 Carmine street. Between three and four o'clock in the morning the servant woke up and discovered the prisoner in the room, standing by the bureau in his stocking feet. A number of witnesses were examined for the defence, when it was shown that formerly the prisoner's aunt occupied rooms in the house, that on that particular night he was under the influence of liquor and he did not know how he got into the room. His former employers gave him an excellent character for honesty.

William H. Summers was arraigned upon an indictment charging him with obtaining $230 from Martin Lynch by trick and device on the 20th of October, by representing that he was a merchant from Cincinnati, that he had four horses to take to Liverpool, and that any man who would take charge of them could get his passage free to Europe. Lynch being on the way to Wall street to procure gold for his greenbacks, intending to go to Ireland for his family, thought it would be a good thing for him to have a free passage and nipped at the bait. He walked along and the prisoner said he would give Lynch gold for his paper money, at the same time opening a pocketbook and showing gold pieces. When Lynch took the notes out of his pocket the accused snatched them, ran into a building and escaped. Lynch subsequently visited the Headquarters and gave a description of the man who robbed him, and of his confederate, which detective Tilley said did not answer Summer's appearance, but on the contrary answered the description of a well known character named Montague. When Lynch was at the police office a photograph of Summers was shown to him, and he recognized it as the picture of the man who robbed him. The detective arrested Summers in Bleecker street, and when put face to face with Lynch, the latter identified him. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and on motion of counsel he was remanded till Friday for sentence.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CLERK.

Charles Heminger, who was charged with embezzling $150 from his employer, Frederick W. Smith, a flour dealer in Water street, was tried and acquitted, the testimony for the people not being sufficiently clear to warrant a conviction.

AN ASSAULT.

Giovanni Gotilla pleaded guilty to a simple assault, the complainant, Teresa Amida, living at 63 Sullivan street, stating that because she refused to let him take improper liberties with her he presented a loaded pistol and threatened to kill her. She escaped out of the room and called a policeman to arrest him. He was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

FORGERY.

Walter Hamilton, who forged the name of James Deigan to a promissory note for $160 on the 3d of September, 1869, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. The complainant asked the Recorder to be lenient, and as there were mitigating circumstances which Mr. Kintzing, his counsel, stated, his Honor suspended judgment.

BURGLARY.

William Garvin pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 25th of December the prisoner and two confederates were caught in the act of endeavoring to effect an entrance into the tailoring establishment of John Denny, No. 716 Eighth avenue. The case was clear and the Recorder sentenced the youthful burglar to the State Prison for two years.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Joseph Carpenter, robbery; Same vs. James Russell, do.; Same vs. Andrew Bressard, burglary; Same vs. George Bennett, do.; Same vs. Merritt L. Reynolds, obtaining goods by false pretences; Same vs. George Sipp, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. James Hasketh, do.; Same vs. Thomas Connor, do.; Same vs. John O'Neil, do.; Same vs. Peter Hart, do.; Same vs. Charles Hart, do.; Same vs. Isaac Simon and George W. Samuels, do.; Same vs. Annie Miller and Dora Meyer, do.; Same vs. Anni Magodin, do.; Same vs. George Mason and Wm. C. Mason, grand larceny; Same vs. James Johnson, larceny from the person; Same vs. Conrad Snyder, assault and battery.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Ingraham.—Circuit adjourned to Friday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 2.—Held by Judge Brady. Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 6484, 1526, 1576, 38, 1193, 416, 3674, 948, 1596, 1608, 1610, 1336, 1524, 244, 1488, 493, 1306, 1546, 1504, 1403.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Cardozo. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. demurrers, 14, 22; law and fact, 228, 252, 266, 64, 104, 108½, 134, 141, 179, 191, 229, 233½, 235, 251, 260, 276.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Barnard. Calendar called twelve M.—No. 123, call 231.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Monell.—Nos. 599, 1111, 891, 1189, 33, 1335, 1247, 1271, 677, 1151, 1097, 1139, 1215, 1229, 1269. Part 2.—Before Judge Jones.—Nos. 818, 1824, 1990, 1050, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2008, 2010, 2014, 2028, 2023, 2039, 2032, 2034.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Daly.—Nos. 446, 704, 677, 1202, 587, 434, 601, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724. Part 2.—Before Judge Loew.—Nos. 418, 642, 208, 342, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Alker. Calendar called at ten A. M.—Nos. 190, 4745, 4697, 29, 119, 160, 191, 241, 224, 252, 151, 151½, 186, 137, 188. Part 2.—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 226, 268, 4330, 4327, 58, 88, 95, 97, 140, 144, 177, 231, 251, 171, 174, 186.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Arrest of an Ex-Postmaster on a Charge of Embezzlement.

Before Commissioner Jones.

United States vs. S. H. Roberts.—The defendant, who was postmaster of Brooklyn during a part of 1867 and 1868, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having while in office embezzled $768 from the "money order fund." It seems that the alleged embezzlement was discovered before Mr. Roberts was removed from the office, but the authorities at Washington gave orders that the charge should not then be pressed, which remained in force until yesterday, when the District Attorney was notified to proceed with the prosecution. Roberts was thereupon arrested. He was held to await an examination.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

**The Furman Street Murder—Argument on the Motion to Have Edwin Perry Admitted to Bail—Sharp Criticism of Judge

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty fourth st.—SURF; OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY OF THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS; OR, GOLD UP TO 155, &c.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLESQUE OF THE SEVEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—SCHOOL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—SERIOUS FAMILY—THE SPITFIRE.

MRS. F. B CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—IRELAND AS IT WAS—THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—"HASH."

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSAY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE THEATRICAL AGENCY, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNICON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, February 10, 1870.

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5—Congress: Speech of Senator Morton on the Neutrality Laws; Defeat of the House Census Bill; The Foster-Covode Contested Election Case; Foster Unseated and Covode Sworn In; Discussion of the Legislative Appropriation Bill—Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts Yesterday—Arbitrary Arrest—Accidents on the Union Pacific Railroad—The James T. Brady Bust—Sale of the Thompson Paintings—Brilliant Meteorological Phenomenon—An Enormous Ox.
6—Editorial: Leading Article on the Rochefort Arrest, the Paris Barricades, the New Age—Musical and Theatrical Notes—Army and Navy Intelligence—Amusement Announcements.
7—Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World: Queen Victoria's Speech Reviewed by the British Press; Parliamentary Progress in England—The State Capital: Caucus Nominations for Police Commissioners; Discussion Among the Democrats on City Commissions; Passage of the General Appropriation Bill in the Assembly—Balls Last Night—General Wool's Will—Something for the Police Commissioners—Personal Intelligence—Fire in Fifth Street—Business Notices.
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NOTICE TO HERALD SUBSCRIBERS.

We will esteem it a favor if our readers will inform us, by letter addressed to this office, of any dereliction on the part of the carriers of the HERALD, either in furnishing the paper late, substituting other city papers, or leaving spoiled sheets.

RUPERT'S LAND.—Our St. Paul correspondent furnishes a full report on another page of the late grand mass meeting of the Red River people at Fort Garry.

JOHN COVODE was declared elected to the contested seat from Pennsylvania in the House yesterday by a strict party vote. The question has been for a long time under consideration, and we suppose the evidence taken was digested through strict party stomachs.

THE HOUSE CENSUS BILL was laid on the table in the Senate yesterday. It was a very elaborate affair, and the schedules were extremely complicated, but if they could have been filled out conscientiously would have furnished the country with much valuable information. As it is, probably the intricacy of the schedules has killed the bill in being almost impossible for them to be properly filled out by the numerous incompetent persons who were likely, among the large number appointed, to be found among the census takers, in the time proposed.

The Rochefort Arrest—The Paris Barricades—The New Age.

We have already given our readers the facts connected with the arrest of Henri Rochefort. We have also given our opinion on the general question. We this morning publish additional facts. The additional facts only go to show that the situation was in every respect quite as serious as we thought it was. It seems from our latest news that barricades were erected within a few squares of the Palais Royal, and that even there the police, without the aid of the military, were helpless. On all the boulevards strong detachments of police were stationed, with instructions to disperse the crowds. Rioters have been arrested by the hundred. It is said that some of the rioters were wounded. It is added that not a few were killed. What adds to the gravity of the situation is this, that the *Marseillaise* yesterday did not appear. Its editors had aided the rioters, and in consequence they were arrested. The *Rappel*, which was so far in the same condemnation, had to lament the arrest of one of its leading men. So critical had affairs been on the evening of Tuesday that the Ministers remained at the headquarters of police all night. According to the latest news and in spite of all the ominous signs the city was tranquil yesterday evening and remained so at a late hour of the night. A sympathetic radical movement in Marseilles, slight in effort, yet significant from its coincidence, was put down by the police of that city.

It is safe now, we think, to say that another dangerous crisis has passed over, and that Louis Napoleon still remains master of the situation. No one is so grateful for the fact as Louis Napoleon himself. He is master because all his friends, every one of whom owes him so much, have remained faithful. But Rochefort has revealed a strength and commanded an amount of sympathy which have given the Emperor more sorrow than comfort. It was the Emperor's conviction that by giving Rochefort permission to return to France and to take his place in the Corps Législatif he would kill him and all his friends. He thought that he was so popular that he had only to seem generous and magnanimous to make an end of all that contemptible class that mourned the death of Bandin, that read the *Lanterne* and the *Marseillaise* and that had some affection for the *Rappel*. Facts have not justified the Emperor's convictions. That he has been generous and magnanimous no one can deny; but in proportion as he has been the one and the other so has he made himself trouble. It is undeniable that under the new system, so far as it has been tested, the Emperor has been losing at every step. Just as he has allowed France to speak France has said we will not have this man to rule over us. The only seeming drawback to this judgment is the unquestionable fact that both the Upper and Lower Houses of the French Parliament have stood by the government and denounced the disturbers of the peace and the would-be revolutionists. In connection with this fact it ought not to be forgotten that the present Parliament of France was elected under the ancient *régime*. An honest and unrestrained election now might show a very different state of feeling. As it is, however, the Emperor still remains master of the situation, and there is no reason to doubt that master he will *remain*.

As we have said again and again, Napoleon is master because the army is his humble and obedient servant. So long as he lives, so long at least as he retains the use of his faculties, he will retain his immense power. All the prominent men in the army, all the prominent men, in fact, who have power throughout France, whether in towns or villages, are the Emperor's creatures. With him they stand; with him they fall. So long as he is himself they can be relied upon. They will stand by him so long as he can stand by them. But if the Emperor were to die to-morrow, or if he were to lose his faculties, as did George the Third of England, where is the man among all that crowd of sycophants who now live and grow fat under his shadow who would stand by him? In a sentence we can say it, and our judgment amounts to this, that this Rochefort affair proves that Napoleon's son has not the shadow of a chance to succeed his father if his father is at an early day cut off. The chances are just as much in favor of the Count de Paris and a little more in favor of a republic.

It is well to bear in mind that the age is new. It is not the age of the first Napoleon. It is not the age of Louis Philippe. It is not even the age which floated Louis Napoleon first into the presidency and later into the imperial throne. Railroads, telegraphs and newspapers have been working hard during these twenty years, and public opinion has grown into a dangerous fact. It is well for all men to bear in mind that public opinion is now ruling the world, and that it must rule it more and more. Newspapers are now more potent than dynasties. In ancient times mystery ruled. In these times there is no mystery. Men and nations think aloud; and this loud thinking, echoed and re-echoed by the newspapers, makes an end of all dynasties and of all monopolies. When the present Napoleon's work is done it will not be wonderful if the peoples of Europe have made up their minds to dispense with the expensive toys which we have been trained to call dynasties.

THE LATE STORM—PRINCE ARTHUR.—The late storm was a regular old fashioned nor'easter, coming in at the Capes of Virginia and Cape Hatteras from the Gulf Stream, and drifting up the seacoast and in the same general direction, and closing the Hudson river with a cold snap in its course, to the British possessions, and gathering strength instead of being exhausted on its journey. For instance, a foot of snow is reported as having fallen from this storm in New Hampshire. *En route* through that State by rail Prince Arthur was caught in the storm, and detained with the train at White River junction in consequence of the snow blockade. He will be apt to remember the incident, with the opinion that on a short notice we can get up in New England a snow storm equal to anything in that line in Old England. Old weather gaugers say that between this and "St. Patrick's Day in the morning" we shall have a few more snows of the same sort to make up for lost time, and they may prove too correct in their calculations; but "*nous verrons*."

The New Charter.

Instinctively the politicians are against the new charter. It is bitterly repugnant to the republicans and distasteful to the democrats. In both parties the dislike to it is clear, though manifested in different ways; for while the republicans assail it with dull declamation and the criticism of very small points, the democrats look askance at it and withhold the hearty utterances of assent and approval. What does this mean? What does it usually mean when the politicians of opposite parties are on the same side in any measure that touches the public welfare? It means that party differences are lost sight of in the common interest which the politicians feel as a class to retain all the abuses, all the contrivance to cover corruption, fraud and chicanery that they find in the present state of the many laws constituting our city government. We believe the politicians who are so actively against the new charter are alarmed at the probability that it will not reconstruct the city in the way that would be most agreeable to them. They do not find it a machine to facilitate their plundering operations. If the opposition of the press is honest it is ignorant, for the journals that have pretended fair discussion of the new measure do not seem to comprehend its proper character and scope.

Our own distinct remembrance of the working of the city government is from the time we began to report the proceedings of the Common Council for the *National Advocate*, in 1825. At that time the Mayor and the Recorder sat with the Council, which sat as a single body. That was an uncomplicated government machinery, as effective and honest as it was simple and satisfactory in fixing responsibility. It answered completely the purpose for which it was contrived, and met all the wants of the community. Abuse of power was then comparatively rare, and it had not become necessary for the lawmakers, in giving authority, to assume that every place of trust might possibly fall into the hands of a rogue. There was then in our institutions and usages so much of the spirit of aristocracy as is natural in every simple society. No one had ever thought that notions of equality should be carried so far as to set the street rabble, the idle and dissolute, the sharpers, ragamuffins and blackguards on a political level with men of character and social standing. With the tone of society in such a state, that simple contrivance of a single council might govern the greatest city of the earth as well as it did this city in the old times. But society was swept away from its old, fixed points. "Democrat" was first applied here as a party name in a spirit of opprobrium, and covered the charge that certain of our public men were likely to lead us the same race that the democrats of the French Revolution had led society in that country. The charge seems like a prophecy, for the practices that led to the corruption of our government began with the democrats in that early day. They acted on a theory that may apply when the millennium comes as if it were a fact, went lower for support than other men were willing to go, and thus introduced to power elements that never affect society for good. Disappointed candidates were the active agents. These fellows, defeated in their efforts to secure position in the legitimate way, did not, however, give up the ambition to wield authority or handle the public money. The fact that they were known too well in the city to be trusted only induced them to make their appeal to a fountain of power where they were less known. So a defeated politician would call upon "the masses," get up "popular indignation" and make some noise or capital in that way, and, operating from this supposed popular support upon the Legislature, and always in the name of greater honesty or economy, have himself made a commissioner, charged, perhaps, with the duties of that very office for which he had been a candidate in the city. In that way began with the democrats the practice of administering office in defiance of the public judgment, for the man thus appointed was not responsible to the people interested in his course. He was responsible to a power that knew nothing of what he was doing, and cared quite as little; therefore his responsibility was nominal only and had no value.

This has been going on for forty years, and the original vigor of political purity here may be somewhat judged by the time it has taken to destroy it. The plan of governing the city in defiance of the public will, and so, of course, in the absence of all healthy restraint, though it began with the democrats, was a lesson readily enough caught up in any party, and was, in fact, learned in every party, until recently the republicans gave it a wide and general application to our whole city government, leaving to the Common Council only the supervision of the peanut stands at the street corners and to the Mayor only a nominal existence. The people have the results before them in the state of the city; in the corruption that is everywhere; in the robbery that prevails wherever money is handled; in the denial of justice to those who seek it; in the facility with which criminals slip through the fingers of authority; in the debauched condition of the public mind consequent upon the indisputable fact that the ruling class is not merely the most ignorant, but the worst, the most degraded and law-defying rabble of the town. The practical fact before the people is that the worst element of the population has the upper hand in this city. Hitherto this class has been contented with the political supremacy and with the plunder of the public treasury. Does any one suppose that it will not go further? Is it not already obvious that the laws which are made to protect human life and to guarantee the safety of property are associated in the minds of the city ruffians with the obsolete laws that distinguished between honest men and rogues as candidates for civic honors? How long will they who have familiarized themselves to robbery through tax laws indulge the prejudices of society with the formalities of taxation and delay to use the powers of general confiscation? Will they respect the forms of law beyond the day when they know that all power is theirs? And are they not now fully opening their eyes to that fact?

It is only a question of how long; for in our present are the seeds and possibilities of the worst conceivable future. It is not possible that any single law can afford an immediate remedy for all our evils; but the true remedy is in restoring the governing power to its natural place, and that is the purpose and will be the first consequence of the passage of the new charter. The new charter is not perfect—and it is not possible to get a perfect one—but it is the best we can get, and is excellent in many points. It fixes the responsibility of office-holders, and makes them subject to the judgment of the people of the city, before whose eyes all their official acts must pass. This is the only proper restraint that the people can impose upon authority, and with this restraint in the hands of the people of this city it is idle to say that the government cannot be kept right. This charter affords us a chance to get the government once more in the right hands, and that is the point in its favor so great that it should belittle all points against it. It would be a great blunder for the people to lose the chance for a salutary revolution by permitting this charter to fail through their apathy.

Mr. Schenck's Tariff Bill.

It is evident that Mr. Schenck and his colleagues of the Committee of Ways and Means, who have worked up the Tariff bill now before Congress, are either legislating without understanding what they are about or for the interest of the rich and a certain class of manufacturers. Except in the reduction of duty on tea, sugar, coffee and some few other articles, the new tariff increases the burdens of the poor and the mass of the people. The modification of duties on these articles even is such that the cost to the consumer will hardly be perceptible. The change is sufficient to benefit the traders and merchants to some extent, but not great enough to be of much or any advantage to the consumer. To show how little regard is paid to the welfare of the poorer classes we may notice the change in the duty on wines. Under the existing tariff there is a discrimination between the high priced wines, which only the rich can afford to use, and the lower priced ones, such as ordinary Bordeaux, which people of ordinary means use. Mr. Schenck proposes to impose a duty of fifty cents a gallon on all wines alike. This of course will add to the cost of those of a low price and within the reach of the body of the people, while it will reduce the duty a hundred per cent or more on the high priced wines, which only the rich consume. To say nothing of the injustice of this to the poorer classes, or of such partial legislation in favor of the rich, the proposed change shows ignorance of what is beneficial to the morals and well being of the community at large. Cheap wines are healthful, and prevent the use of ardent spirits. In all countries where the poorer classes can get cheap wine little ardent spirits is used, and there is little drunkenness. Let us have in this country cheap wine, and there would be much less whiskey and other abominable trash consumed, which do so much to kill or injure the health of the people. This proposed modification of the tariff on wines proves how incompetent members of Congress are to legislate for the welfare of the country.

We might notice the increased duties on wearing apparel, and on many other things of general consumption; but the bill is full of such inconsistencies. It is framed for the benefit of a few manufacturers and the rich. And beyond that the duty of forty dollars a ton which is imposed on Russian hemp is liable to get us into a difficulty with the best friend we had among the nations during the war. The Russian Minister claims that it is contrary to the commercial treaty of 1832, as the clause makes a distinction against Russian and in favor of Manila hemp, the latter being subject to a duty of only twenty-five dollars per ton. Other foreign Ministers at Washington make similar complaints of the provisions of the bill. The test vote the other day on the question of the tariff, being for revenue only, and not for protection, showed that the protectionists are not so very strong in the House of Representatives. On this motion or declaration of Mr. Marshall the protectionists had only a majority of twelve, the vote standing eighty-nine to seventy-seven. The democrats from Pennsylvania voted against the protectionists, which shows that the democratic party, irrespective of section or local interests, holds its old ground against a protective tariff. The time is not far off when, with the growth of the West and full restoration of the South, tariffs for protection will be things of the past.

THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.—The first operation of the telegraph in England in the hands of the government was duly chronicled to us as a great failure, without any allowance being made for the necessary derangements incident to an extensive change in system; but now we hear of quite another story. The sudden increase of business is without precedent—especially domestic despatches are sent in far greater numbers than ever before. The people appreciate the difference between private management and the government. We hope this point will not be lost upon the lawmakers at Washington. Here, also, the use of the telegraph must be popularized by putting it in the hands of the government.

CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.—It seems that the terrible stories paraded by some of the papers yesterday to the effect that Captain Peabody, of the ship Neptune, and his officers, had perpetrated barbarous cruelties upon the crew of that ship during her late voyage from Liverpool are denied *in toto* by the captain, who is vouched for by his employers as an exceedingly humane gentleman. Seamen certainly have enough troubles and endure enough hardships without having added to them the great cruelties charged against Captain Peabody; and certainly it seems improbable that any one, a seaman himself, would be so barbarous as to commit such cruelties without great provocation.

JURY DUTY.—Mayor Hall has submitted a very important memorial to the Legislature, designed to secure a more efficient performance of jury duty, and the subject is one broadly suggestive of reform. As in our elections so in jury duty, if our most capable and responsible citizens habitually neglect or seek to avoid their obligations in behalf of law and order they have hardly a right to complain of the consequences. Between fines and fees and in exemptions for jury service rendered we should suppose that a satisfactory jury service can be gained.

Senator Morton on Cuba and the Administration.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, made a strong and, in our estimation, a seasonable stirring up of the administration on the Cuban question, in the Senate yesterday. So far as we, outside the State Department, are informed of the present position of this question, it is not satisfactory. General Sickles in his negotiations has been brought to a standstill, our neutrality laws appear to be enforced with remarkable zeal in behalf of Spain, and, in short, the whole course of the administration on this subject would seem to justify the opinion that General Grant does not care a button for the island of Cuba or that he has done nothing for fear of troublesome complications. No doubt his exceedingly conservative policy regarding Cuba has, to some extent, been shaped by his very conservative Secretary of State; but it is possible that Mr. Senator Sumner (whose special idea at present is the Alabama claims) has a finger in this pie. His special objection against the Cubans has been that they have not in their constitution abolished negro slavery, and have no intention to abolish it; but it has been abundantly shown that upon this matter he is all wrong. Whatever may be the embarrassments which hold General Grant to the policy of Micawber, the policy of "waiting for something to turn up," he ought to know that the mystery of his present attitude in relation to Cuba is anything but satisfactory to the American people. Hence we think this speech of Senator Morton is not unseasonable, and that a few more such speeches in Congress, with a little sharper accent, would do no harm "at the other end of the avenue."

The Persian Gulf—Our Special Reports from West Asia.

By a special correspondence from Bushire, dated on the 15th and 16th of December last year, we are enabled to present to the readers of the HERALD to-day a grand industro-political exposition of the condition of affairs which existed at that time in this remote quarter of the world, away long shore of the Persian Gulf. Not too remote, however, or outside the reach of the grand civilizing agencies of the hour—steam and electricity—as will be seen by our letters. The writer describes the line of the new steam route from India to Europe by way of the Euphrates valley, and announces the encouraging fact that steam vessels will run on the waters of the Euphrates in the month of April next. This event will produce a diversion both in the feeling and tone of the public mind in that quarter of the world, a change which was much needed in consequence of the agitation and soreness which had been induced in the Gulf country through the diplomatic intermeddling of the British officials and their agents, and the "muddle" and general bungle which, as is usual in such cases and from such sources, ensued in consequence. The special exhibit which is given of the state of the pearl fisheries, the mode of working them, of the national commerce of the Gulf, of the opium trade and the slave system among the Arabs and the imports of slaves will command a widespread attention in the American mercantile world, as well as from the humanitarians and philosophers who dwell on this side of the Atlantic, and who will have their experiences enlarged and their sympathies still more refined by a perusal of the HERALD'S special letters from Bushire.

Progress of Woman's Rights.

The movement for woman's rights is spreading over a great deal of land, but whether it is gaining force and vitality or is simply flattening out like pancakes the more it spreads is a matter yet to be decided. Woman's rights have long been firmly established in this city, for no movement toward progress and reform can maintain anything like a recognized existence in America unless it is first put forth and accepted by New York. Boston sometimes ventures to put forth a young idea, but, of late, it generally falls stillborn, like too many other New England babes. Chicago ambitiously ventures on a new notion of what it calls reform every now and then; but on the principle "Give a dog a bad name and you may as well hang him," the fact of it being a Chicago notion kills it at once. New York alone is the accepted mother of new ideas, and as she has placed her seal of ratification on woman's rights through her worthy representatives and citizens, Miss Susan Anthony and Mrs. Cady Stanton, it goes forth strong and girded as with an armor throughout the Continent and to the ends thereof.

We some time ago noticed the passage of bills in the Wyoming Legislature giving women the suffrage in that Territory, and also the insidious advances of the "isms" among the grand dames of the South. We have recently added to the list Mormondom, under the new dispensation, which by a direct revelation from the Mormon Heaven itself declares woman entitled to vote in Church matters, and which by a more terrestrial decree recently gave woman the privilege to hold meetings and to forward petitions to Congress in opposition to that bill of Mr. Cullom, which no doubt he (Mr. Cullom) fondly believed was calculated directly to release the polygamic wives from unbearable tyranny. The appointments or election of women to postmasterships, legislative clerkships and other civil positions, and their advents into the medical and legal professions, and even Wall street circles, are matters of every day occurrence.

It has been said that the only right a married woman has is the right to be divorced from her husband. Taken as a whole, the remark is a little too strong. She has a few other rights, which we will not enumerate; but even that right of divorce, which is claimed to be her only one, is about to be extended and increased until it shall become what Chadband called a "boon." The Supreme Court of the United States has a case before it on appeal involving the validity of Indiana divorces throughout all the States, and seems inclined, according to report, to declare in favor of the doctrine that a man or woman in New York, Louisiana, California or Alaska, or any part of the habitable United States and Territories, can obtain a divorce in Indiana which is just as good as one obtained at home, and a great deal cheaper and surer. This will give the Hoosier State the palm for divorces, and centralize all the separating or disjunctive powers of the divorce laws of the country in her little county courts, where the judge in his shirt sleeves separates loving couples as nonchalantly as the Gretna Green blacksmith used to weld them together. Thus we have the Supreme Court of the United States advocating woman's rights (if divorce is a woman's right) along with its dry legal tender, reconstruction and Confederate bond decisions, and that is a step forward that Miss Susan has reason to be proud of.

QUARANTINE.—The Quarantine Commissioners and the new Health Officer, Dr. Carnochan, are now, we understand, getting fairly into the official harness, and are ready and eager to reform any abuses of the system that may properly be brought to their notice. Merchants and others who have to complain at the discriminating or improper character of any regulation or exaction established by the authorities lately in charge are expected to communicate their grievance to the new officials.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE LEGISLATURE.—The Assembly passed most of its time yesterday in discussing the General Appropriation bill, which was finally passed. The items were rigidly investigated and, according to a statement of Mr. Jacobs, the aggregate shows a decrease on last year's appropriation of about $200,000.

JESSE R. GRANT.—The President sent in to the Senate yesterday the name of his father (a renewal of commission) as Postmaster at Covington, Ky. And why not? The father is a worthy citizen, has proved a good officer, is popular among his fellow townsmen, and is willing to continue doing much work for small pay. The President, in limiting his father to this little office, and the old gentleman, in being entirely satisfied with it, are to be commended for their modesty and their nice appreciation of the delicate question of family appointments—a matter upon which, by unscrupulous partisans, great injustice has been done to General Grant.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.—The democratic caucus in the Legislature yesterday renominated Judge Bosworth for the Police Commissionership which he at present holds. In the course of the discussion members stated that the position would not probably be in existence more than a few weeks. The republican caucus nominated Samuel Booth, of Brooklyn, to succeed Mr. Bosworth as Police Commissioner. It is rather an empty honor. The fight over it will prove a "Bosworth field" to Mr. Booth.

THE FISK PAVEMENT has been declared unhealthy by the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health. It is a perfect epidemic on Fifth avenue and ought to be speedily stamped out.

THE BROOKLYN MURDER.—The case of Perry, the alleged murderer of the night watchman Hayes, was brought before Judge Gilbert, at the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday, on a motion of his counsel to admit him to bail, as he had been tried twice and the jury on both occasions had failed to agree. District Attorney Morris strenuously opposed the motion and claimed that Judge Pratt's charge gave the jurors mistaken ideas of the law, and that the evidence for the defence was perjured throughout. The Judge reserved his decision.

THE MOVEMENT to abolish the *Congressional Globe* was virtually defeated in the House yesterday, a majority of the members probably concluding that neither they nor their speeches would ever be in print unless the *Globe* printed them.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES

Mme. Ristori is playing in Florence, Italy.

The Zavistowski Sisters are burlesquing in San Francisco. So is a troupe of Japanese.

Miss Laura Keene closes her engagement in Washington this week. On Monday next she takes "Our American Cousin" to Richmond.

Another change of bill last evening at the Park theatre, Brooklyn, drew almost as large a crowd as on the night previous. The programme for this evening embraces "Ireland As It Was" and the "Rough Diamond."

Up to the present time only four "Hamlets" at different theatres in this city are announced for next Monday evening. This is really too bad, Messrs. Managers. Can't you make "Hamlet" for once all over town?

Frank Mayo will endeavor to terrify the stoical Buffalonians this evening with "A Flash of Lightning."

The Richings English opera troupe will present the citizens of Louisville to-night with "The Postillion of Lonjumeau."

John Brougham is still flashing his "Red Light" for the amusement of the unoffending broadbrims of the Quaker City.

Rose and Harry Watkins are illustrating the true story of "Trodden Down" at Albany this week for the benefit of our hard-hearted legislators.

Kate Bateman introduced poor heart-broken "Mary Warner" to the sympathetic creoles of New Orleans on Monday night.

Mr. Robert McWade is endeavoring to rip poor "Rip Van Winkle" for the amusement of the unfeeling Baltimoreans.

"Our Cousin German," J. K. Emmett, will *spielen* in St. Louis all this week. His pronunciation of the English language is almost as pure as Mr. Fechter's.

"The Happiest Couple Out"—Pluto Lingard and Eurydice Dunning—are "out West" harmonizing the natives. This evening they will drop into Louisville with some "sketches" and a burlesque.

Mr. Barry Sullivan has been obliged to give up his effort to uphold "the intellectual drama" at the Holborn theatre, London. The season has terminated and is said to have cost him little less than the heavy sum of £8,000. The fact is, the English public care very little about the so-called intellectual drama nowadays. The scene painter, the burlesque writer and actresses with short petticoats are the only powers by which English managers may hope to attract audiences large enough to pay.

Says the London *Musical World*:—"Some Parisian electrician has developed a brilliant idea. He electrifies singers just before they "go on," and they electrify the audience. They sing with spirit, energy, fire—all derived from the battery at so much per shock. Thus the work of the manager becomes simple; as he depends for light on the gas company, he will henceforth depend for the life and vigor of his operas on some new electrifying company, contracting to do the work nightly. Vocal genius will be laid down in wires, and turned on or off as required—the charge so much per Grisi-power. If the singers do not sing well the gallery will know that the manager is stingy or has no funds; or that, through a dispute with the company, the electric supply is cut off. But if it is true—if brilliant singing can be bought for cash—why not extend the principle? Could not sublime and startling oratory be distributed in "mains" all over the land with connecting pipes, and, of course, meters, to every town hall and assembly room? Could not even a hostess secure a certain amount of electricity to enliven a dull dinner party—just as now she secures table ornaments and buys flowers? And, before all and above all, could not the 19,995 dull pulpits in the land—the total nuber of pulpits being 20,000—be electrified, so that the plague of sleepy sermons might finally be exorcised?

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

A general order, promulgated from the War Department, provides that hereafter no volatile oils will be issued or used for illuminating purposes at military posts, and all varieties of coal oil will be regarded as volatile. In general lard oil will be supplied for issues of oil authorized for the necessary illumination of military posts.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Captain John Henley Higbee has been detached from duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to proceed, via the Union Pacific Railway, to Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., and report for duty as Fleet Marine Officer, Pacific fleet.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Queen Victoria's Speech Reviewed by the British Press.

Parliamentary Progress in England.

Domestic Telegraphing and Increase of the Business in Great Britain.

ENGLAND.

Public Opinion of the Queen's Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1870.

The city newspapers this morning comment variously on the Queen's speech and the debate thereon in Parliament yesterday.

The London *Times* thinks the weak point in the Ministry is the timid policy on the Irish question; though this is somewhat redeemed by the courage displayed in the matter of the Fenians and the promise to urge vigorous legislation.

The London *News* (radical) only refers to the speech and the debate which followed, to urge the ballot as the panacea for the national grievances.

The London *Standard* (conservative) considers the government responsible for the violence in Ireland, yet it has failed to protect life and property there.

Parliamentary Progress.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1870.

In the House of Commons to-day writs were issued for elections in Southwark and Londonderry to fill vacancies caused by the appointment of Mr. Layard as Ambassador to Spain and of Mr. Dowse as Solicitor General for Ireland.

Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, promised to introduce a bill enabling aliens to acquire and hold land in Eugand.

The address in reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

An act of Parliament is proposed to protect foreign inventions sent to the workmen's exhibition to be held here.

Deep Sea Cables and the Telegraph Service.

VALENTIA, Ireland, Feb. 9, 1870.

The sudden interruption of telegraphic communication eastward day before yesterday is now explained.

While the government employés were repairing the general telegraph office at London on that day, in order to accommodate the great increase in the telegraphic business occasioned by the change in the system, it was found necessary to cut all the wires to the westward.

Communication was soon restored, and the service is now excellent in all directions.

John Bright's Health.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1870.

John Bright has gone to the mountains of Scotland to recover his health.

IRELAND.

The Foreign Mails and City Trade.

DUBLIN, Feb. 9, 1870.

The merchants of Cork complain of the loss of prestige to that city by the transfer of the shipment of all foreign mails, save one, to channel ports.

ROME.

The Infallibility Agitation—An "Anti-Christ."

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1870.

The ultramontanes are exceedingly bitter against Dr. Dollinger for his letter against the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility. They everywhere denounce him, and in some quarters he is described as anti-Christ.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Message of the Governor—Disagreement Between the Governor and the Legislature.

ST. JOHNS, Feb. 9, 1870.

The Governor of Newfoundland has addressed a message to the Speaker of the House of Assembly, deprecating the action of the House in informally voting no confidence in the government, and regretting that the House should have adopted the unconstitutional course of naming to him the member for whom he should send to form an administration, and expresses the hope that no disrespect to him or his office was intended.

The House adopted a resolution disclaiming any intention to act disrespectfully towards his Excellency and stating that its action was founded on precedent.

LOUISIANA.

The Registration Bill in the Senate—Impeachment Trial of Auditor Wickliffe—Charges Against the State Treasurer.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9, 1870.

In the Legislature to-day the Registration bill passed the Senate—yeas 15, nays 12.

The impeachment trial of State Auditor Wickliffe commences this morning.

This morning's *Bulletin* contains a statement by Judge Cooley charging State Treasurer Dubuclet with defrauding the creditors of the State by discounting their warrants and using the State funds therefor.

VIRGINIA.

Supplementary Message of Governor Walker to the Legislature.

RICHMOND, Feb. 9, 1870.

Governor Walker to-day sent a supplementary message to the Legislature, relating chiefly to routine State matters. Referring to the difficulty of finding judges not disqualified by the fourteenth amendment he recommends that Congress be petitioned for a general removal of disabilities. The establishment of an asylum for insane colored people is also recommended. The Governor also suggests many excellent changes in the administration of the criminal law of the State.

The conservative members of the Legislature, in caucus to-night, nominated James McDonald, editor of the Richmond *Whig*, for Secretary of State, and William F. Taylor for Auditor.

MISSOURI.

Legislative Proceedings—State Bonds to be Paid in Currency—Withdrawal of State Bonds—Judgment Against a Railroad Company.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9, 1870.

In the House yesterday the proposition to pay the State bonds in gold after July 1 was rejected by 81 to 20. The General School law was amended so as to allow women over twenty-one years of age and owners of real property to vote on questions affecting the raising of taxes for school purposes. The Senate unanimously passed the bill for the withdrawal of all the Missouri State bonds in the National Bank of Commerce of New York, and the payment of all overdue coupons.

The advance of the German Colonization Society of Colorado, numbering 175 men, women and children, arrived here this morning from Chicago. They were met on the opposite side of the river by the German society of this city with a band of music, and escorted to Washington Hall, where a fine breakfast was served. They are supplied with provisions, machinery, agricultural implements, blooded stock and everything necessary to establish and maintain a colony.

Thomas D. Harper to-day obtained judgment for $5,000 against the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway for injuries received while in the employ of the company over two years ago.

Telegraphic communication was had to-day with a chamber under the east pier of the bridge sixty-eight feet below the surface of the river to insure greater safety to the workmen and to increase the facilities for working. Fifty-four feet of sand have been penetrated, leaving but twenty-six feet to the bed rock. The pier excavation sinks about a foot per day. The work on the western pier is also progressing satisfactorily.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Resolutions of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce—Heavy Whiskey Seizure—Terrific Storm in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9, 1870.

The Chamber of Commerce has protested against the bill before the Legislature reorganizing the fire department of this city, and has adopted a memorial to Congress urging the erection of a government building on Custom House block. They recommend a reduction of pilotage rates, and also the suspension of business on the afternoon of the days of the Camilla Urso festival.

Several hundred barrels of whiskey have been seized by the revenue authorities during the past few days, on the same grounds that the 2,500 barrels were seized in August last. Jobbers are now refusing to purchase this whiskey until the matter is legally settled.

The Legislature has passed a bill changing the name of Lake Tahoe to Lake Bigler.

A terrific wind storm passed over Virginia, Nevada, to-day. Houses were unroofed, chimneys blown down and several persons seriously injured. One man was killed.

The treasure product of the State of Nevada last year was $13,815,000, of which $3,164,000 were from the White Pine Mines.

Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Legal tenders 83¼.

A rain storm prevails here to-day.

KANSAS.

Legislative Resolutions—Congress Petitioned to Remove Indians from the State.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9, 1870.

The Kansas Senate yesterday passed the House concurrent resolutions asking for a removal of the Indians from the State; for a donation of land by Congress for railroad purposes, with a due regard for the rights of settlers, and to compel the Indians to pay for all stock stolen by them. A concurrent resolution passed the House asking Congress to appoint commissioners to investigate and report the amount of losses and damages sustained by the settlers on the frontier by Indian depredations.

MAINE.

Visit of Citizens to the Iron-clad Monarch.

PORTLAND, Feb. 9, 1870.

The Haydn Association, three hundred strong, this afternoon went down in the steamer Mahoning to visit the Monarch. They were courteously received by the officers, and, after examining the ship, sang several fine pieces of music, including the "Star Spangled Banner." Captain Commerell thanked them in a brief address. To-morrow the officers of the Monarch give a dinner on board, and on Friday noon a hop, which will be attended by the *élite* of the city. On Sunday the Monarch will sail.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Dr. Spencer, Surveyor General of the Territory of New Mexico, is critically ill.

The government officers have seized 200,000 cigars at Nashville, Tenn., the property of Campbell & Shore, of Nashville, for alleged violation of the Revenue law.

Francis Buttermer, of Atchison, Kansas, shot his wife yesterday, inflicting dangerous wounds, and then blew his own brains out. Mental derangement was the cause of the tragedy.

An arrangement was effected at Cincinnati yesterday whereby all through passengers on the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railroads can have secured seats all the way through without additional cost.

The three members of the St. Crispin fraternity, who have been before the Municipal Court of Worcester, Mass., for several days, on charges of conspiracy, were yesterday held under bail for trial in the Superior Court.

Letters from Fort Stanton, New Mexico, report that on the 27th of January the citizens organized an independent expedition of sixty men to go in pursuit of the Mescalero Apache Indians, under the command of Captain Baker.

On Tuesday night some farmers in the town of Washington, N. Y., turned out with lanterns, horses and revolvers and hunted down a burglar named Hamilton C. Robinson and carried him to Poughkeepsie and lodged him in jail. Robinson entered a farmer's sleeping room about two hours before and robbed him of $194.

Valentine Klein, of Cincinnati, has been arrested on the charge of murdering his own child, a babe seven months old. The testimony before the Coroner was that Klein came home drunk, when his wife asked him for money to buy bread, at which he became enraged, and took a pot of boiling coffee and poured it over the face and bosom of the child.

D. W. King, commission tobacco merchant at Hartford, Conn., who made an assignment recently, was arrested yesterday on a criminal process charging fraud, and gave $3,500 bonds for his appearance at the police court to answer. A civil process for damages was also served, and he gave bonds for his appearance at the March term of the Superior Court.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad was held at Corry, Pa., yesterday. Edward F. Gay was elected president, and for directors Thomas A. Scott, Charles B. Wright, Charles H. Lee, Wm. S. Lane, John M. Kenday and Edmund Smith. The gross receipts for the past year were $2,074,000, being an excess ever the previous year of $300,000.

Mr. Wells' Registry bill passed the West Virginia House yesterday. The people will elect registration boards next fall and thereafter, as required by the bill; but in the meanwhile the Governor will give the democrats one member in each board. Mr. Fick's proposition for universal suffrage passed to a second reading. The lawyers and teachers' test oaths were finally repealed to-day.

In the Supreme Court, Pennsylvania, yesterday morning, the argument in the Schoeppe case was continued by Mr. Miller, counsel for the prisoner. He was followed by C. E. MacLaughlin, District Attorney for Carlisle, for the Commonwealth, giving all the facts of the death of Miss Steinecke and defending the chemical testimony brought forward by the prosecution on the trial for murder.

GENERAL WOOL'S WILL.

[From the Troy Evening Times, Feb. 8.]

The last will and testament of the late Major General John E. Wool was presented in the Surrogate's Court this morning. The document is quite lengthy, and, together with the two codicils, covers about twenty pages of letter paper. The will itself is dated March 17, 1868, and is signed by the General. One of the codicils is dated November 2, 1869, and the other November 5 of the same year. Neither of the codicils is signed by the General in his own handwriting, but both are attested with his mark. After making provisions for the payment of his funeral expenses the testator directs that there shall be given to his wife, Sarah N. Wool, his residence on the corner of Ferry and First streets, to be used by her during her life. The horses, carriages and harness belonging to him—except his military saddle and equipments, which are given to Chester Griswold—are also bequeathed to her. A mortgage for $5,000 is given to Helen M. Hicks, together with $20,000. One year after the decease of his wife the executors are directed to pay to his niece, Eliza Morgan, the sum of $20,000. The following bequests of money were made:—

Asher Ricley Morgan	$50,000
John Wool Morgan	5,000
Eliza Baldwin, per annum	250
Benjamin B. Wool	7,000
Peter Wool	7,000
John E. Wool, Jr. (cousin of deceased), per annum	5,000
Amos K. Hadley and wife	250
Rev. Duncan Kennedy and wife	2,500
Joseph W. Moulton, brother-in-law	1,000
Sarah W. Cooper	7,500
Brevet Major General Crane and wife	7,000
Colonel Alexander Hamilton, Jr.	4,000
Brevet Major General Richard Arnold	5,000
William Lawrenson	5,000
Anna Letson	500
Sarah Jackson	1,500
William H. Jackson	1,200
John A. Griswold	1,000
John Wool Griswold	5,000
Mrs. Rush C. Hawkins	5,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	1,000
Troy Orphan Asylum	20,000
Day Home	3,000
Catholic Orphan Asylum	2,000
Executors, each	2,000
	5,000

James H. Davis is given the full use of the house now occupied by him on Ferry street. John Wool Griswold receives, on the death of Mrs. Wool, the homestead. The first codicil gives an additional gratuity of $25,000 to John W. Griswold. The second authorizes the executors to pay to Mrs. Wool a sum not exceeding $50,000 to be expended for a monument. This codicil also gives to Williams College $25,000. To the heirs of Robert Wool $25,000 are given. Chester Griswold receives $10,000; each of the other children of John A. Griswold receives $3,000. Generals Hardee and Townsend are bequeathed $2,000 each. James Davis, in addition to the bequest made in the will, comes in for $1,000. This codicil revokes $5,000 of the amount given to the Rensselaer Institute.

SOMETHING FOR THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs. Alloo, Fox Watson, of 1,485 and 1,487 Broadway, write to the HERALD that their store was entered by burglars between last Saturday night and Monday morning, and robbed of considerable property, the burglars ransacking every drawer, even destroying invoices, consular certificates, &c. This has been the third time since November, 1860, that they have thus been robbed. They ascribe this to the fact that the beat of the patrolman in that neighborhood extends from Sixth to Eighth avenue, and from Forty-second to Fifty-third streets, which limits cover such a distance that while the officer is making his round a whole block of buildings may be robbed before the policeman can come near enough to disturb the burglars. This complaint is undoubtedly a just one, and the Police Commissioners should see that the "beats" of their men are not so extensive in the future.

THE NEWARK MURDER.

Continuation of the Schwun Trial Yesterday—A Dash of the Green-Eyed Monster—Damaging Testimony Against the Prisoner—A Large Audience.

The trial of Leonard Schwun for the murder of Cornelius Stahl, on the night of the 27th of last November, was continued yesterday, in the Essex County Oyer and Terminer, held at the Court House, Newark, N. J. The audience chamber was filled with a large attendance of citizens, who manifested much interest in the proceedings. The prisoner Schwun was in his place alongside his counsel and conducted himself modestly yet cheerfully throughout the occasion. In consequence of most of the witnesses being Germans the interpreter, Mr. Dornstaedt, had to be used almost incessantly, and hence rendered the taking of testimony rather tedious.

Christian Hummel was recalled. He testified that he saw Stahl and Schwun in handgrips, but saw no one use a knife or have a knife; that Stahl danced with one of the servant girls, one Caroline Fischer, for whom Schwun had previously manifested a liking. Schwun was looking at them while they danced.

Caroline Fischer sworn—Witness had only been employed in the house four days before the murder; Stahl, Hummel and Simon danced with witness during the evening; Schwun looked on; did not hear him make any remark.

Christian Waldman, a private watchman in Schalk's brewery, a stone's throw from Hesse's saloon, was next put upon the stand. He testified to hearing cries of "watch, watch" on the night of the murder. While in front of Hesse's saloon, looking through the window, this witness observed a man wearing a jacket and hat emerge from the entry next to Mott street and then run off. On cross-examination he said it was a stout man like the prisoner, but witness could not say it was the prisoner.

Caroline Pfrommer, another servant girl in Hesse's, identified the knife found by a boy of nine years, named McGinniss, the day after the murder, which was exhibited in court as the same she had seen in Schwun's room. The knife was also identified by the boy McGinniss and his elder brother Francis as the one they had found and given to a policeman.

Frederick Aut, a police officer, swore he was in the neighborhood of Hesse's on the night of the murder; heard cries of "Watch;" entered the saloon and saw the man that was stabbed still alive.

The next witness sworn was Michael Wennakle. He swore to being present all the evening in the saloon; while one of the girls was dancing with Stahl Schwun remarked to witness that he (Schwun) had been acquainted with the girl at a former period, and that no one else should have her; alluding to Stahl he furthermore remarked, "Oh, if he would only die!" three days previous Stahl had broken a glass and Schwun was put out about it; witness saw Roth and Schwun fighting; went out and on coming back saw Stahl and Schwun in handgrips; saw Schwun make a thrust with his right hand at Stahl's left side, and heard him say, "Now, Stahl, you have got what you wanted;" heard Stahl say, "Schwun has given me a stab which tickles me;" Schwun was going out the door when he said this; had on gray pants and a blouse. Witness, in compliance with a request, showed how the thrust was given, he personating Schwun, *a la* Coroner Chase, and the interpreter Stahl. The further testimony of this witness was to the effect that he did not see a knife in Schwun's hand, but had seen him with one in the early part of the evening; that while in a drug store with Schwun the latter remarked that if any one troubled him that night he would thrust a knife in him; that he would know Schwun's knife if he saw it. The witness was here shown the knife found by the boys and he identified it as Schwun's by a crack on the handle and a mark on the back. He had seen him sharpen it one day. In answer to a question by Mr. Titsworth as to how long he had been in the country, Wennakle said he was two months in the country and two months in jail. This occasioned considerable laughter, which was promptly checked by Judge Depue.

Philip Rolla, a New Haven detective, was next put upon the stand. He arrested Schwun at a Mr. Egan's, near New Haven; prisoner, on being arrested, said his name was Peter Geimer, and denied ever having been in Newark or knowing anybody there; found a man who had seen prisoner in Nichols' brewery, in New Haven; telegraphed for the Newark Chief of Police and Detective Fischer; the latter, on arriving, identified the prisoner as Schwun.

Michael Whitman was the next witness. He testified to having seen Schwun in Nichols' brewery asking for work. The boss being out Schwun said he could not wait, and remarked that he "wished some one would kill him before he got to the next corner, as he had done something wrong;" would not explain.

James Roth, of Rahway street, Newark, sworn. This witness testified that he entered the saloon about midnight, and got into a quarrel with Schwun, who punched him in the eye and choked him; came out and called "Watch;" had not been drinking; did not see Stahl there. On being cross-examined he stated that he saw nobody in the saloon, in fact, inasmuch as the moment he entered he was punched in the eye by Schwun.

The court then adjourned till this morning.

THE BALL SEASON.

Bal de la Grande Duchesse.

The memory of the late Duchess of Gerolstein, a young lady of refined tastes and expensive habits, was last evening honored by a ball at the Everett Rooms. Spice, peppermint, fun, frolic and withal comfort, harmony and pleasure were among its prominent characteristics, while an unusual amount of hearty sprightliness rendered the event highly acceptable to those present. The attendance included quite an attractive regiment of fair damsels, whose costumes were pretty and entirely suitable to the high state of the temperature which pervaded the ball room, and though there were an abundance of spangles, which glittered in the flood of light, there was no profusion of apparel displayed. A choice order of dancing was set forth, embracing, as it did, all those tempting, cajoling nudges and gesticulations that have made the *cancan* so popular. The ball was marked by an unusual amount of decorousness, which, unlike many of its predecessors, contributed much to its success. Mr. C. W. Edgar evidently knew his business and conducted the arrangements to the entire satisfaction of his many guests. The music was such as to excite the terpsichorean propensities of the gay revellers, and with an uninterrupted flow of good humor the ball progressed until night's candles were burned out and jocund day stood tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.

The New York Masquerade Club.

A vision of what might have been the paradise of Terpsichore, in which disported her votaries in the guise of mummers; a realization of the most singular groupings of the quaintest figures that ever appeared in the mental phantasmagoria of the hasheesh eater while enjoying his bliss giving though enervating intoxication; an assemblage presenting a singularly beautiful *coup d'œil*, because of the dissimilarity and contrast of its components, was the ball of the New York Masquerade Club at Apollo Hall last evening. The embodiments of the most horrible phantoms that ever tortured a morbid brain, and the usual supply of courtiers, kings, stage Irishmen, Yankees, &c., were upon the floor. There were groups the dresses of the persons that composed which denoted characters so antagonistic that to see them together seemed very ludicrous. For instance, here could be seen a fat boy with his arm encircling the waist of a "pantaloonatic;" there the first of Koopmanschap's importations from the "Celestial Kingdom" promenading an Indian squaw; again, a "gallus darky" escorts a fair vivandière, while "Lo, the poor Indian," scowls at him from behind, as though desirous of "lifting his har." A large number of the revellers appeared to have a nasal monomania, and so appeared having only their own nasal organs encased in artificial ones of every shape and hue. A student of nosology would have been delighted with the display; in fact, the masquerade, on the part of the men, may be designated as a nosed parliament.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 9—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 85⅞; ten-forties, 84¾. Erie Railway shares, 20; Illinois Central buoyant; sales were made at 109½; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Feb. 9.—The Bourse opened dull, rentes 73f. 80c., and closed quiet at 73f. 2c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Feb. 9.—United States five-twenty bonds opened firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed firmer. Middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. a 11⅞d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Feb. 9.—Cotton closed quiet on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—4:30 P. M.—The market is dull.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—4:30 P. M.—The market is quiet. Bacon 57s. per cwt. for new Cumberland cut. Lard, 71s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—4:30 P. M.—Refined petroleum, 1s. 11½d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 9.—Tallow buoyant at 46s. 3d. per cwt. Sperm oil, £88 per ton. Whale oil, £40 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Feb. 9.—Petroleum closed firmer at 59½f. for standard white.

FIRE IN FIFTH STREET.

This morning a fire occurred in the basement of the tenement house No. 419 East Fifth street, occupied by Adam Klaberdauz, cigar dealer. Loss $1,000; fully insured. The fire was caused by the explosion of gas. The building, owned by Odolf Nordstone, was damaged to the extent of $200.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Caucus Nominations for Police Commissioner.

Bosworth and Booth the Opposing Candidates.

Discussion Among the Democrats on City Commissions.

Proposition of Senator Norton to Abolish the Board of Supervisors.

Passage of the General Appropriation Bill in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1870.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

of Senators and Assemblymen met in the Assembly Chamber this evening to nominate candidates for the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the University and a Police Commissioner in place of Judge Bosworth. There was a large attendance of both houses and quite a lively time. Senator Tweed was in the chair, and Mr. Fuller, member from Saratoga county, was chosen secretary.

Senator H. Murphy presented the name of Francis Kernan, of Oneida, for Regent; Mr. F. Flagg, of Troy, offered the name of Horatio G. Warren, of Rochester. The former was declared the choice of the caucus by a large majority.

Mr. Kernan is an eminent lawyer and author of "Kernan's Law Reports." He is one of the most influential democrats in the interior of the State.

Senator Creamer, in a neat and complimentary speech, presented the name of Judge Bosworth for renomination as Police Commissioner, and hoped that this would be the last time that the State Legislature would be called upon to go through the mockery of appointing any officer acting under the municipal government. He lauded Judge Bosworth for his consistency as a democrat and his impartial and intelligent discharge of his duties.

Tom Fields said that he did not recognize that exalted character in Judge Bosworth described by the distinguished Senator (Mr. Creamer), and that he was in favor of giving this appointment to Kings or Queens county, if the system of electing Police Commissioners by the Legislature was to be confirmed. However, until he ascertained the views of the Brooklyn members he would offer the name of Sheppard F. Knapp as the candidate of the rural district of the city of New York—Harlem.

Then the fun began. Denney O'Keefe, speaking for all Brooklyn, presented the name of General James B. Craig, which was received with a good deal of favor. Senators Murphy and Jacobs both stated that while they were personal friends of General Craig, they believed the time had come when Kings county should have a Police Board elected by its own people, and they were not in favor of asking empty honors from any caucus; but after some discussion, and after Mr. Fields withdrew his candidate in favor of Craig, both these gentlemen voted for O'Keefe's nominee, in order to place themselves square with their constituencies.

Senator Murphy said that his constituency did not want him to vote for any police commission, but would prefer that the task should be left to the people.

Whereupon Harry Hotspur Allen, of Brooklyn, rose and in a defiant manner replied that he, representing a portion of the Senator's district and speaking for his people, would not be dictated to, but insisted that Craig was the man they wanted.

There was a rattle of thunder and a glimmer of lightning in the chamber about this time—a phenomenon which the audience evidently enjoyed. Words and jokes then began to fly, imparting to the scene a more lively, if not a more dignified complexion than usually belongs to caucuses, in which grave Senators and erudite Assemblymen came together on an important question. When the vote was finally taken Fields, Norton and Genet were found on the side of the Kings county nominee, who received sixteen votes to Bosworth's forty-six. The latter was nominated accordingly.

The legitimate business of the caucus being incomplete, Mr. Jacobs offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the representatives of the democratic party of New York, here assembled, pledge themselves to effect such legislation as will restore to localities the right of self-government and secure the abolition of all commissions imposed upon democratic communities by the republican legislation of the past years.

Senator Hardenburgh thought the way to abolish all commissions was not by a resolution, but by a bill in the Legislature.

A brisk discussion then arose and resolutions and amendments began to fly. Mike Murphy's resolution aimed at the destruction of the Police Commission and a lodgement of their power in the police justices. Norton wanted the Board of Supervisors abolished, thus hitting at Tweed. Hitchman was opposed to any invidious legislation of that character. If commissions were to be abolished they should all go together, including the Brooklyn Water Commission. Genet wanted an amendment to the effect that all existing commissions should be annulled, having probably in his mind at that moment the Board of Education, of which Hitchman is secretary. It was a kind of tit for tat arrangement all round.

In the midst of this useless discussion, which was becoming wearisome, Alick Frear moved an adjournment, and Senator Tweed availed himself of the opportunity to declare the caucus adjourned and to leave the chair.

There was, undoubtedly, a spirit developed in the whole proceedings which might be interpreted as portentous of future trouble when the new charter comes to be dealt with in detail.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The republicans of both branches of the Legislature met in the Senate Chamber to nominate candidates for Regent of the University and for a Police Commissioner. Mr. Alvord was chairman and Senator Chapman secretary. The vote was nearly unanimous for ex-Lieutenant Governor Henry R. Selden for Regent of the University.

Assemblyman White, of New York, then offered a resolution declining to make a nomination for the office of Police Commissioner, as the Police Board is non partisan. He thought it not best to make a nomination, as the Board has been equally divided politically heretofore.

Mr. Selkreg, of Tompkins, thought differently. He thought a good cause had been impaired by apparent temporizing, which never benefited the republican party. He preferred nominating a capable republican, and believed the republicans throughout the State held similar views.

Senator Kennedy, of Syracuse, expressed similar views, and thought that it was particularly incumbent on the republicans here and everywhere to stand firm and express their views freely, even though they cannot at present control events.

Assemblyman Gleason, of St. Lawrence, concurred substantially with Messrs. Selkreg and Kennedy.

Assemblyman White then said that he concurred heartily in the spirit manifested by the other speakers, and withdrew his resolution. Mr. White then nominated ex-Mayor Samuel Booth, of Brooklyn, which was seconded by Assemblyman Selkreg, and he was nominated for the office of Police Commissioner.

The caucus then adjourned, authorizing future caucuses to be called by the presiding officers.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Appropriation bill for the support of the State government, which was passed in the Assembly to-day by a unanimous vote, gave rise to a good deal of argument, and was amended in some trivial shapes. The decrease on the amount required is not as much as the committee promised, although Mr. Jacobs made a fair fight to show that there was a considerable reduction. The increase of $10,000 on the $30,000 granted last year for the New York Juvenile House of Refuge and all other increases over last year were opposed by Mr. Kiernan. Mr. J. H. White spoke in favor of the institution, but Mr. Flagg, of Troy, made a great impression against it by stating, from his knowledge as a magistrate, that it was controlled in a most arbitrary manner; that parents whose children were admitted through poverty or vagrancy to the care of the institution could never find tidings of their children again, nor could they get a civil answer from the officials as to the fate of their little ones. He related the case of a boy eighteen years old who was sent there from Troy during the war, and when his mother applied for information about him she was told that her boy had been sent to the army as a substitute for the son of Mr. Underhill, Treasurer of the House of Refuge, and the sum of $275 was handed to her as the price of her boy, whom she never saw again, for he had been shot in the swamps of Virginia. At this time substitutes in Troy, said Mr. Flagg, could not be obtained for less than from $1,100 to $1,500.

Colonel Murphy suggested that the establishment for which this additional sum was asked was only a machine for stealing children from their parents when temporarily afflicted with poverty, perverting them from the religion in which they were baptized, and sending them off to the West under false names, where their parents could never reclaim them, although the father may have prospered in the world meantime and have abandoned his bad habits, if such were the cause of separating him from his children. The pressure brought to bear upon the demand for an increase of appropriation for this purpose was irresistible, and the $10,000 was wiped off. The appropriation for the Teachers' institute was stricken out of the bill by the committee, Mr. Jacobs stating that they could not find any more useful purpose for the institute than a crowd of male and female teachers meeting once or twice a year to take a sleighride or frolic around a May pole. Selkreg, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means last year, somewhat bitterly replied that the appropriation was made by his committee because he thought that it was a most useful institution, and as to sleighrides and May poles, he thought that neither would be in season in the month of October, which was the time the Teachers' Institute met. Notwithstanding that there was a little spice in the discussion of these two points the bill went through very harmoniously. The following is the bill as passed:—

Section one appropriates to the several departments and for purposes as follows:—

Executive Department.—For salaries, $11,600; for furniture, books, stationery, &c., $2,500; for apprehension of criminals and fugitives from justice, $2,500.

Judiciary.—For Judges Court of Appeals, $42,000; for Commissioners of Appeals, $30,000; for Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial district not residing in Kings county, for additional compensation, $5,000; for stenographers, $5,000; for State reporter, $3,000; for crier and attendants on Court of Appeals, $1,000; for Clerk of Court of Appeals, for salary, $3,500; for deputy, $1,500; for clerks, $3,500; for furniture, stationery, &c., $700; for Attorney General, for salary, $2,000; for deputy, $2,000; for counsel, furniture, stationery, &c., $7,400.

Secretary of State.—For salary, $2,500; for deputy, $2,000; for clerks, $9,000; for translator, $1,500; for messenger, $600; for furniture, stationery, &c., $1,300.

Comptroller's Office.—For salary of comptroller, $2,500; for deputy, $2,000; for accountant, $2,000; for chief clerk and auditor, $2,000; for clerks, $15,000; for furniture, stationery, &c., $1,000; for advances to county treasurers on account of taxes on property of non-residents, $60,000; for other purposes, about $7,000.

Treasurer's Office.—For salary of Treasurer, $1,500; for compensation for countersigning transfer of securities made in the Banking Department, $1,000; for deputy, $2,000; for clerks, $5,000; for furniture, stationery, &c., $800.

Department of Public Instruction.—For salary of Superintendent, $2,500; for deputy, $1,500; for clerks, $6,000; for expenses, stationery, &c., $1,500.

State Engineer and Surveyor.—For deputy, $2,000; for clerks, to prepare report on railroads, $1,800; for printing and binding report on railroads, $5,000. (The last two items to be repaid to the treasury by the several railroad companies of the State.) For clerks, $2,850; for stationery, &c., $500.

Banking Department.—For salary of Superintendent, $5,000; for deputy, clerks and incidental expenses, $15,000—to be repaid by the several banks of the State.

Insurance Department.—For salary of Superintendent, $7,000; for deputy, clerks and incidental expenses, $35,000—to be repaid by the several insurance companies.

Inspector of Gas Meters.—For salary and contingent expenses, $3,500—to be repaid by the several gas companies.

State Assessors.—For compensation to each of them, $1,500.

Commissioners of Public Accounts.—To each of them, $500.

Commissioners of Quarantine.—To each of them, $2,500.

Land Office.—For compensation and mileage of the Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the Assembly, for attendance at meetings of the Commissioners, $2,000.

Postage.—On public documents, &c., $4,000.

Regents of the University.—For salaries, &c., $6,500.

State Buildings.—For salary of superintendent of Capitol, $900; for expenses for repairs, labor, gas, &c., $8,000; for superintendent of State Hall, $500; for expenses, $2,500; for fuel, $4,500; for State library, for salaries and expenses, $9,000; for State Cabinet of Natural History, for salaries and expenses, $5,500; for the Hall of the State Cabinet and Agricultural Museum, for expenses, $3,500.

Legislature.—For compensation and mileage of members and officers, $165,000; for contingent expenses, $20,000; for postage, manuals, &c., $18,000; for printing, $100,000; for transportation of public documents, $250.

State Prisons.—For salaries and expenses of inspectors, to each, $2,200; for maintenance of prisons, $450,000; for supplying Croton water to Sing Sing Prison, $1,500; for repayment of deposits made by contractors, $2,000; for penitentiaries, for maintenance of convicts, $7,000; for sheriffs, for transportation of convicts, $20,000.

Asylum for Insane Convicts.—For maintenance, $16,000.

State Lunatic Asylums.—For salaries, $10,000.

Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Convicts.—To the Society in New York, $40,000; to the House of Refuge in Western New York, $30,000.

Public Charities.—To the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $60,000; to the New York Institution for the Blind, $30,000; for the Institution for the Blind at Batavia, $30,000; for the State Asylum for Idiots, $25,000.

Militia.—For the National Guard, for salaries, pay of officers, purchase of arms, uniforms and supplies, $200,000.

Onondaga Salt Springs.—For salaries and expenses, $60,000.

Agriculture.—To State Society and donations to county societies, $20,000; for entomologist of State Society, $1,000.

Interest.—On debt created for benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, $1,160.

Indian Affairs.—For the various tribes, about $1,500.

Commissioners of Pilots.—For expenses incurred in executing laws relative to the harbor of New York, $4,500.

Interest on State Indebtedness.—On the general fund debt, $196,199; on bounty debt, $3,950,000.

Indian Annuities.—About $7,500.

Common Schools.—For maintenance, from the free school fund, $2,325,000; for Normal School at Brockport, $5,000; at Fredonia, $13,000; at Potsdam, $6,000; at Cortland, $7,000; at Oswego, $16,000; for State Normal School, $16,000; for loans from the capital of the common school fund to towns and counties, $50,000; for maintenance, from the common school fund, $165,000; for the capital of the fund, for its increase, $30,000; for Indian schools, $4,000.

Academies.—For maintenance, $12,000; for text books, apparatus, &c., $3,000.

United States Deposit Fund.—For investment as capital, $160,000; for common schools, $50,000; for academies, $28,000; for addition to capital of common school fund, $25,000; for instruction of teachers of common schools, $18,000.

College Land Scrip Fund.—For Cornell University, $26,000; from Cornell endowment fund, $6,000.

THE GENERAL EXCISE BILL.

Senator Norton's substitute for the Excise bill provides that intoxication shall not be punishable with fine and imprisonment.

REGULATING THE RATE OF INSURANCE.

Senator Graham introduced a bill to-day which provides that it shall not be lawful for any pawnbroker or any person or corporation to charge at a rate of more than fourteen per centum per annum on all moneys loaned by them on any personal property or security whatever.

The penalty for violating the above provision is fixed at a fine of $250 or imprisonment for six months, or both.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senator Bradley introduced a bill which provides for amendment of existing laws in permitting life insurance companies to invest their funds in bonds and mortgages and United States stocks. Such companies must deposit $100,000 with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. Any violation of the proposed amendments shall be punished by a fine of $500.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The State Agricultural Society met in the Assembly Chamber this afternoon. The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts and expenditures during the past year were each $39,805.

The following officers were elected:—President, Solon D. Hungerford, of Jefferson county; Vice Presidents, Thomas H. Faile, Jr., of New York; Samuel T. Taber, of Queens; Jurian Winne, of Albany; Frank D. Curtis, of Saratoga; James Geddes, of Onondaga; William M. Ely, of Broome; B. F. Angels, of Livingston; Richard Church, of Allegany; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas L. Harrison, of St. Lawrence; Recording Secretary, John Haven, of New York; Treasurer, Luther Tucker, of Albany; Executive Committee, William Chamberlain, of Dutchess; Robert G. Swan, of Seneca; Fordham Morris, of New York; Miles Ingolsbee, W. H. Watson, of Orleans; Edwin Thorne, of Dutchess; Joseph Julian and James W. Wadsworth.

The city of Utica was selected as the place for holding the next fair.

F. D. Curtis offered a resolution approving the repeal of the twenty per cent duty on animals imported for breeding, as proposed in the new tariff bill. It was adopted.

At a meeting of the society this evening Professor Low, of Cornell University, delivered an address on cattle diseases.

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

A freight train on the Central Railroad ran off the track between here and Schenectady to-day. One car was badly smashed, but no one was hurt.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Three noted desperadoes were to-day sentenced to the State Prison—one for ten years and the others for eight years each—by Judge Hogeboom, who remarked that his object was to put a check to the increasing crime in this city.

ATTENDANCE OF JURORS.

The following memorial and bill in relation to the attendance of jurors has been presented to the Legislature:—

The Mayor of New York city respectfully shows that he is charged by the existing charter with "recommending, for the adoption of the Common Council, all such measures connected with the security of the city as he shall deem expedient." As the laws now stand, however, it is more practical that the undersigned should address your honorable body touching such measures. He is satisfied, after some experience in the administration of criminal law, that whatever may be said or believed concerning the merits or demerits of officials who superintend the security of this city there is a class of citizens semi-officially connected with the administration of criminal law whose conduct invites legislation.

In the city of Brooklyn a homicide was recently committed. Everybody concedes that the Judges and the District Attorney acted with celerity and fairness. The case was tried within a month of the occurrence before two successive juries, both of whom disagreed. Upon the second trial amended versions were made respecting the first jury. This was a criminal law case, wherein the proper officers discharged their duty without the possibility of professional faultfinders charging them with defective administration. But it is agreed that the juries were wrong.

In this city the criminal neglect on the part of respectable and intelligent men to obey summons to jury duty has been many times referred to by press and bench. It is no exaggeration to say that three-fifths of those whose names are upon the jury lists of the county habitually refuse to serve, and either pay their fines, or by different ingenuities or influence obtain exemption. In consequence many weeks in the aggregate of a year are wasted in obtaining full panels. And when attendances are obtained the jurors are not always such as the law should expect or due administration of public justice require.

There is a remedy for this mischief; and, with great respect, the undersigned submits that the annexed bill will meet the difficulty herein especially referred to. In fine, the Mayor believes that the best measure toward promoting the "security of the city" will be found in forcing upon juries the men whose social and mental characters will benefit the service. With what logic can some editors and many citizens blame public officials for inertness when the very faultfinders appear upon the official books as habitually neglecting the appropriate duty in administration of law which it has contributed to them?

AN ACT IN RELATION TO JURORS IN THE CRIMINAL LAW COURTS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. No officer or Judge in the city of New York shall excuse a juror from service in either the Court of General Sessions of the Peace or of the Oyer and Terminer unless the cause of excuse alleged on oath on such juror's behalf be in good faith either that he is then personally absent from the city, or is confined to his house through illness, or is too unwell to serve; and no other excuses than these just mentioned shall exempt a juror from service in the criminal law courts within the city and county of New York when such juror has been duly drawn and summoned; provided that any of the said courts may excuse a juror from service for one or two days only at a time when exigencies of his private or regular business affairs may, in discretion of the said court, in justice require the temporary exemption.

SEC. 2. Every person serving as a juror in a criminal law court for twenty days within any jury year shall be exempt from any other kind of jury service within said city and county during said year, and shall receive for each day of actual attendance or service the sum of —— dollars, to be paid to him by the county paymaster upon production of the proper order therefor and due certificate from the clerk of the proper court.

SEC. 3. It shall become the duty of either of the aforesaid criminal law courts, whenever any juror therein who has been duly drawn and duly summoned according to law shall neglect to appear and serve or to render an excuse as aforesaid, to adjudge said juror guilty of contempt of court, and thereupon issue, according to law, an attachment to bring said juror before the court, and, in the discretion of the court, compel his service.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1870.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. MURPHY—Extending the term of office of the Collector of Taxes of Kings county.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the General Bonding law, to facilitate the construction of railroads.

By Mr. CREAMER—Amending the Public Printing act.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MURPHY—Relative to the improvement of Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Making appropriations for the maintenance of canals.

Mr. WINSLOW gave notice of a bill to provide for the erection of an asylum for disabled soldiers.

THE EXCISE BILL.

On motion of Mr. CREAMER, the General Excise bill was made the special order for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of bills.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1870.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Committee took up as the special order the General Appropriation bill.

Mr. FIELDS moved to insert an item of $249,000 to provide for paying the ante-war State debt in coin.

Mr. JACOBS was in favor of paying the interest on the ante-war debt in coin, but thought that this was not the proper time to make provision for it.

Mr. ALVORD took similar views.

Mr. FIELDS said the proper time to make this provision was now.

Mr. WHITE sustained Mr. Jacobs' position.

Mr. Fields' amendment was finally rejected.

A motion to reduce the appropriation to the House of Refuge for Juvenile Convicts in the city of New York from $40,000 to $10,000 drew out a sharp criticism on the management of that institution.

Mr. FLAGG related instances of conduct of the managers which reflected upon them damagingly.

Mr. BERGEN defended the institution, its purposes and its work.

Mr. KIERNAN declared that this bill, instead of decreasing the expenditures as compared with those of last year, provided for an increase, and this item had been increased from $30,000 to $40,000.

Mr. JACOBS showed by the law that the appropriation last year was $40,000.

Mr. WHITE defended the institution, saying that if our State prisons, filled with adults, were not self-supporting, how could this institution, filled with children, be expected to support itself? He believed, above all others, that this institution should be sustained.

Mr. JACOBS stated that the increases referred to by Mr. Kiernan were increases of amounts which do not come out of the State Treasury. In this bill there was, so far as the tax of the State was concerned, an actual reduction of $200,000.

Mr. Kiernan's motion to reduce the appropriation to $30,000 was agreed to.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY moved to make it $10,000, which was lost.

An item of $15,000, for teachers' institutes, was inserted.

Mr. HITCHMAN moved to reduce the appropriation to the Deaf and Dumb Institution from $60,000 to $40,000. He regarded the appropriation extravagant; besides, there were reasons this year why they should not receive as much as they did last year, when they asked for only $49,500.

Mr. JACOBS stated that the committee had actually reduced last year's appropriation to $45,000.

After further explanation by Mr. Hitchman, Mr. Jacobs assented to the reduction and it was agreed to.

Mr. JACOBS moved to strike out the appropriations relative to the Metropolitan Police and Fire districts. The proposition being unnecessary, agreed to. The bill was then reported to the House and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. JACOBS the bill was then read and passed, and the House adjourned.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in the City Yesterday.

Colonel J. S. Childs, of Mississippi; Lieutenant A. G. Kellogg, of the United States Navy; Dr. W. Rhodes, of St. Paul; Judge N. H. Salisbury, of Albany; Dr. J. H. KcKee, of Philadelphia; Colonel W. H. McCaffrey, of Saratoga; Dr. C. Blodgett, of Boston; Colonel E. S. Kimball, of Massachusetts; Judge G. L. Ladin, of Saugerties; Colonel M. Hall and J. W. Dillenback, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

John Tucker, of Philadelphia; O. W. Peabody and M. S. Scudder, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Colonel Roswell King, of Augusta, Ga; H. E. Sargent, of Chicago; General Kent Jarvis, of Ohio; Dr. W. H. Lawlor, of San Francisco, and Henry W. Gwinner, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Governor James E. English, of Connecticut; C. Mason, of Virginia; ex-Mayor George Innis, of Poughkeepsie; H. S. Fitch, of Georgia; R. S. Burrows, of Albion, and Rev. D. McKinney, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

General J. B. Swain, of Scarborough, and J. Howard King, of Albany, are at the Coleman House.

Henry Pepper, of Philadelphia; A. H. Bellows, of Walpole, and W. M. Wyeth, of St. Joseph, Mo., are at the Hoffman House.

W. E. Morris, of New Rochelle, and W. H. Dudley, of Buffalo, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

W. Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland; F. P. Dunppel, of Philadelphia, and J. P. Newkerk, of Bridgeport, are at the New York Hotel.

G. W. Bement, of Indiana; A. F. Potter, of Boston; R. Dunlop, of Rochester; S. M. Milliken, of Portland, and D. Thomas Vail, of Troy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr. E. Hall, of Auburn; E. F. Gueraud, of Baltimore, and L. L. Wright, of Syracuse, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Señor Pedro Gonzales, of Havana, and Commander Henry Wilson, of the Frolic, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Dr. S. Murphey, John S. Brush and J. M. Miller, of Philadelphia; J. C. Kirkland, of Orange, and W. W. Saltonstall, of Chicago, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Major E. D. Colvin, of Geneva; Colonel M. Ruse, of Georgia; J. A. Patten, of Illinois, and John McMurray, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Sir Alex. McKenzie, of Montreal; Lady Windham, of England, and W. Ward Dow, of Boston, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Professor Greene, of Edinburg, Scotland; Rev. W. Anderson, of Sacramento, and Dr. Alex. Murdock, of Glasgow, Scotland, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

General D. K. Jackman, for Philadelphia; O. S. Leland, for Boston; B. Buffum, for Providence; Gardner Brewer, for Washington; Turner Sargeant, and Colonel Charles Whitcomb, for Boston; Dr. S. E. Bruce, for Philadelphia; Judge F. G. Weltsie, for Albany, and J. M. Barnard, for Washington.

America.—Restorer America, for the Hair. For restoring the natural color of the hair it has no equal. Use it.

A Wonderful Cure by Missisquoi Water of Bright's disease of the kidneys. See new pamphlet at your druggist's.

A.—The Fifteenth Amendment.—After Ten years of experiment and fifteen changes in the ingredients Phalon has the pleasure of announcing that his VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is a perfect article, capable of infallibly restoring gray hair to its primary color, and without failure.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Ballou's "New Yoke" Shirts Made to Order of New York Mills at $36 per dozen. "Hand made." 296 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Diamonds Loaned for the evening, by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, 704 Broadway, will permanently cure any case, or money refunded. Prices reduced. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Hunter—40 Years at No. 3 Division street, now at 58 Bond street, one door from Bowery. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Not open on Sunday. Book gratis.

Diabetes, Diabetes.—Constitution Water is a certain cure for it. Depot, 46 Cliff street.

Jobbers—See Our Stock of White Shirts and, get a price list. KEEP MANUFACTURING CO., 44 West Broadway.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

100 Barrels Fine Bourbon Whiskey, Nearly two years old, made in the old fashioned way, by the farmers in Pennsylvania, at $1 75 per gallon. C. J. MURPHY, 109 Pearl street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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NEW YORK CITY.

The Weather—Art—Assaults—Arrests—Judge Bixby Snubs a Politician—Springing a Trap on Spring Street Burglars—The Safety of Carrying Stolen Goods Around—Corrections and Miscellaneous Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	40	30	3 P. M.	45	35
6 A. M.	40	31	6 P. M.	43	35
9 A. M.	45	31	9 P. M.	43	34
12 M.	46	33	12 P. M.	43	34

Average temperature yesterday ... 32⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 43⅛

John Nevins was unintentionally charged, in the HERALD of yesterday, with keeping a barroom in a basement in Centre street. John does not keep a barroom in the basement, so he don't; he keeps on the first floor. He says he does, and he ought to know.

The Colored Young Men's Christian Association have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—O. S. Casey, President; Charles Baker, Vice President; James Gomez, Recording Secretary; Edward V. C. Eato, Corresponding Secretary; L. B. Matthews, Treasurer.

Daniel Huntington, the artist, has recently presented to the Children's Fold of this city, an institution for the care and culture of homeless children, a portrait of the late Bishop Benjamin Moore, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York, and the portrait has been quite recently purchased from the managers of the Fold for the sum of $850 by the vestry of Trinity church.

Edward Callaghan, of No. 93 Butler street, Brooklyn, entered a complaint yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court against a young man named John Fisher, who stole an overcoat from him, in one of the pockets of which was a gold lead pencil and some other property of less value. The stolen property was found in the prisoner's possession when arrested, which fact was proved in court, and Justice Bixby committed him for trial in default of bail.

The proprietor of the liquor store in 109th street denies the statement made in the HERALD yesterday in regard to the levying of execution at the aforesaid:—"The former proprietor says 'deputy sheriffs left the keys in my possession after they had made a levy,' which I emphatically contradict. Messrs. McKnight and Ferguson, deputies, locked the store door and took the key with them. I asked them several times to leave some one in charge of the store and they said there was no occasion. If any goods were removed from the store my barkeeper and I are quite ignorant of the fact, and feel that we are the aggrieved party."

James Welsh, a sailor, twenty years of age, having no home, was arraigned before Justice Scott, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, by officer Doron, of the Ninth precinct, upon complaint of Ellen Shields, of 35 Ninth avenue, charged with stabbing her in the head in two places with a knife, on Tuesday night, during an "argument," inflicting severe though not dangerous wounds. Welsh stated he had nothing to say in reference to the charge preferred against him except that the woman first assaulted him and he was acting on the defensive. He was committed in default of $500 bail to answer at the General Sessions. Thomas McCabe, of 528 West Forty-first street, also charges that on Tuesday night James Carroll assaulted and struck him on the head with some unknown instrument, cutting a deep gash. Justice Scott committed him in default of $300 bail to answer the charge.

Some amusement was caused yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court by the snubbing by the presiding magistrate, Justice Bixby, in open court, of one of the small fry politicians of the Twenty-first ward—his own, by the way. It came about as follows:—Dennis Noonan and Thomas Langdon, two very rough looking individuals, were arraigned on a charge of disturbing the peace by officer Auld, of the Nineteenth precinct. Langdon's head presented a shocking sight, it being covered with wounds inflicted by Noonan, who had beaten him with a club. Langdon, however, refused to make a complaint against his assailant. The court decided, however, to take the complaint of the officer against Noonan, and committed him for trial, while he ordered Langdon to be sent to the House of Detention as a witness. At this juncture in the proceedings one of the deputy marshals connected with the civil court down stairs, named Michael Whalen, appeared in court and attempted to interfere on behalf of Noonan, when Justice Bixby quickly told him to go back and attend to his own business; that he wanted no assistance from anybody, especially such as he was, in the discharge of his duties. Perhaps this will be a salutary lesson to persons inclined to interfere with the administration of justice in this court in future.

The particulars of a desperate attempt by burglars to rob the establishment of manufacturing jewellers were made known yesterday by officers of the Fourteenth precinct police. It appears that about one o'clock yesterday morning, while officer McNamee, of that precinct, was engaged trying the doors on Spring street he found the door of Welleck & Co.'s jewelry establishment, No. 72 Spring street, open. Calling to his assistance roundsman Bergnold and officer Hunter the premises were entered and an examination instituted. On one of the floors they found the dead body of the guard—a faithful watchdog—with his throat cut, lying on the floor. This aroused the suspicions of the police, who were convinced that there were "cracksmen" inside. Drawing their arms, they made a thorough search, but failed to find the burglars. Proceeding to the office where the safes are located their suspicions were confirmed. One of the safes showed that powder and fuse had been applied and all the preliminaries to touching it off completed. On the floor were found a number of burglars' tools, left behind by the thieves in their hurry. It is supposed that they became alarmed while operating upon the safes, and beat a retreat from the premises. A further examination of the premises by the proprietors showed that nothing had been carried away.

POLICE TRIALS.

An Independent Policeman "Going Back on" the Kelly Family—A Seven Mile Post.

Commissioner Brennan yesterday heard evidence in the following cases:—

John Magher, Twenty-second, neglect of duty; half a day's pay. C. McDermott, Twenty-second, neglect of duty; half a day's pay. James Lynch, Twenty-second, neglect of duty; half a day's pay. Patrick Monahan, Twenty-second, neglect of duty; one day's pay. Matthew Mayher, Forty-third, neglect of duty; complaint dismissed. Alexander Farmer, Twenty-fifth, neglect of duty; half a day's pay. Thomas Veiley, Twenty-eighth, neglect of duty; two days' pay.

John Mayher and Patrick Monahan, Twenty-second, violation of rules; complaint dismissed.

Dennis Kinney, Twenty-first, violation of rules; two days' pay.

John C. Teale, Forty-sixth, neglect of duty; one day's pay.

John M. Smith, Fourteenth, neglect of duty; two days' pay.

James Connors, of the Fourth precinct, was charged by Mary Kelly, of 245 Mott street, with improper conduct. Mary charges that, obtaining a warrant for the arrest of her husband, Christopher, for ill-treating her, from Justice Dowling, she went to the Fourth precinct station house. The sergeant gave her a note to Connors, who was on post, ordering him to execute the warrant. Connors was informed that Christopher was at 319 Water street, but he said he did not care for the sergeant, the captain or Judge Dowling; that there were officers paid to do that work. She further avers that the officer refused to arrest her husband, and, using violent language towards her, threatened to lock her up. Adjourned until Friday.

Patrick Mellie, of the Third, neglect of duty; complaint dismissed.

B. W. Kelly, of the Seventeenth, violation of the rules; two days' pay.

John Seery, of the Seventeenth, violation of rules; two days' pay.

Patrick Barrett, of the First, violation of rules; two days' pay.

B. W. Kelly, of the Seventeenth, not found patrolling; three days' pay.

William L. Michaels, of the Ninth, not found on post; two days' pay.

M. M. Lewis, of the Fourteenth, not found on post; two days' pay.

John F. Parker, of the Thirtieth, absent without leave; two days' pay.

Theodore Purdy, of the Twenty-ninth, off post in a building; two days' pay.

Wesley R. Hoffman, of the Forty-eighth, coming out of a house; complaint dismissed. The evidence showed that the officer's post is between six and seven miles in length.

John F. Cole, of the Forty-third sub-precinct, off post; complaint dismissed.

James Finn, of the Twelfth, off post in a saloon; complaint dismissed.

John Gallagher, of the Seventeenth, not found on post; two days' pay.

William Calhouse, of the Nineteenth, violation of rules; one day's pay.

Mr. Manierre heard the following:—

Eugene Miller, not patrolling. Judgment reserved.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Kerosene Suits—Dr. Carnochan's Welcome to the Board—The Fifth Avenue Pavement—Bosworth Cross-Examines Bliss.

This distinguished body of savans held a session yesterday, Messrs. Stone, Bosworth, the two Smiths, Manierre and Brennan being in attendance. In the absence of President Lincoln, Commissioner Henry Smith occupied the chair.

A CHIMNEY NUISANCE.

The attorney reported as to the order made by the Board compelling Mr. J. H. Swift, owner of premises Nos. 98 and 100 Norfolk street, to carry his chimney to a higher elevation. The attorney stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Swift, who claims to be the lessee, in which he (Swift) represents that no nuisance has been created and that he has understood that the complaint was made out of malicious motives. Mr. Bliss, attorney, announced that the complaint was made by a householder, and he (Bliss) and he recommended that the application for a discontinuance of the suit be denied. It was so ordered.

THE KEROSENE SUITS.

The attorney announced that in the prosecution of persons for selling kerosene, he had been beaten in some cases. He stated that one test case had been decided against the Board, and he desired to receive instructions whether to appeal from the decision or abandon the other cases—100 in number. The offenders in the lower courts claimed to be discharged as a matter of law. One case had gone to the Common Pleas as already stated.

Mr. BOSWORTH—What does the attorney recommend? Answer—My judgment is that if carried to the Court of Appeals the Board of Health will succeed.

Mr. BOSWORTH—Can you not get the lower court to adjourn the cases until the other case is disposed of in the Court of Appeals. Answer—I have tried to obtain such favor and it has been denied.

Mr. BOSWORTH—Can you not go before the Legislature and get a bill passed? Answer—I am not doing as much in the Legislature this year as last.

Mr. Manierre here moved that the attorney be instructed and empowered to take an appeal to the Court of Appeals in all cases of kerosene suits where his judgment may dictate.

THE FIFTH AVENUE CONCRETE PAVEMENT.

The Sanitary Committee, through its chairman, Dr. Smith, made a lengthy report on the Fiske concrete pavement. They state that it is composed of material which is rapidly reduced to the form of an impalpable powder by the trituration of carriage wheels. This powder is exceedingly volatile, and when dry is raised by the movement of carriages and by the winds, and fills the atmosphere of the neighborhood and penetrates wherever air finds entrance. This dust proves on analysis to be composed principally of mineral matter and other ingredients, being far in small amount and the fecal matters of horses. The report states that the compounds of the pavement are dangerous to health and life.

DR. CARNOCHAN'S WELCOME.

Dr. Carnochan, the newly appointed Health Officer and *ex officio* member of the Board, here entered and was introduced to his associates by Dr. Smith. The Board immediately adjourned to the private room, for the purpose of welcoming the distinguished gentleman in a becoming manner.

THE HABEAS CORPUS WAR.

The Case in the Court of Oyer and Terminer—Discharge of John Stacom, Keeper of the City Prison—The Proceedings Held to be Not Within Jurisdiction.

A large crowd assembled yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Ingraham presiding, to hear what disposition should be made of the case of Mr. John Stacom, Warden of the City Prison, who was himself committed for an alleged disobedience of an order issued by Judge McCunn. As fully set forth in yesterday's paper, a man named John Heffernan was convicted in the Special Sessions Court, on Saturday, for assault and battery, committed on Jennie Collins, and was accordingly sentenced to be imprisoned for ten days in the City Prison and to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars. Application was subsequently made to Judge McCunn, in the Superior Court, for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted and served upon the officer of the prison. Mr. Stacom, acting under instructions, owing to certain abuses which had previously existed, in answer to the writ returned that the prisoner was in the custody of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections and was under final commitment of sentence, and declined to produce the body without the advice of the Board. Not relishing the refusal, Judge McCunn ordered an attachment for contempt to issue against Mr. Stacom, giving him until Tuesday morning to produce the prisoner. Mr. Stacom, however, acting under his instructions from the Commissioners, was unable to bring forward the prisoner, whereupon Judge McCunn ordered the arrest of Mr. Stacom, who was conveyed to Ludlow street jail. Subsequently a writ of habeas corpus was obtained from Judge Cardozo, directing that the body of John Stacom be produced before Judge Ingraham yesterday morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Shortly after eleven o'clock District Attorney Garvin, after calling attention to the case, proceeded to read a number of affidavits setting forth facts in the case already developed, and, having concluded, Judge Ingraham inquired whether the preliminary proceedings had been before a court or before a justice out of court, to which the District Attorney replied that they had taken place before a justice out of court, and added that the only question before the court now was whether the facts contained in the traverse were true. Mr. Bookstaver, on the part of the Sheriff, stated that the facts in the traverse or return were not contradicted. The District Attorney then observed that if such were the case Mr. Stacom was entitled to his discharge.

Judge Ingraham asked the counsel for the Sheriff whether he had any objection to the prisoner being discharged, and in reply the counsel stated that the whole matter was submitted to the Court for determination. If Mr. Stacom were legally under arrest it was not advisable that he should be discharged; but if illegally there was no objection to his release. The whole matter, however, was now submitted to the Court for determination. Judge Ingraham then remarked that during the sitting of Oyer and Terminer no officer had a right to inquire into the detention of prisoners, and as the proceeding was not within jurisdiction the prisoner was entitled to his discharge. Mr. Stacom, surrounded by many friends, then left the court.

NEW YORK LIBERAL CLUB.

Memorial to Commissioners of Education—Discovery of Tin Ore in California—Paper on Depressions and Elevations of Continents.

The seventeenth meeting of this club was held at No. 23 Third avenue last night. There was a large attendance of members. The secretary read a memorial addressed to the President and Commissioners of Education, New York, by the club, calling their attention "to the omission of anything approaching real moral teaching in schools of all kinds, secular and denominational or religious, as well as that of failing to supply to those who are to live by labor any knowledge of the laws by which their conduct must be guided in order that they may earn high wages and avoid low; of the principles which govern the rates of wages, the true relations of capital and labor, or to those who are destined to administer capital any knowledge of the laws regulating the increase and preservation of capital. The science which will impart such moral teaching and such knowledge is the science of human well being, commonly called political economy, and praying for its addition to the course of study.

The following letter was also read by the secretary:—

UNITED STATES GENERAL LAND OFFICE, CABINET OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY AND MINING, Feb. 7, 1870.

SIR—Additional information and specimens of tin ore have been forwarded to this office from San Jacinto, San Bernardino county, Cal., which exhibits unmistakable evidences of the existence of the metal tin in California, in sufficient abundance and richness to supply the demand in the United States, with utensils of every sort for domestic use. An average specimen of the ore has been submitted to analysis by the able and distinguished chemist and mineralogist, Dr. F. A. Genth, who finds it to contain 18.37 per cent of tin. The ore is intermixed with tourmaline (containing boracic acid) and with cassiterite. It is a highly interesting occurrence, and the yield of tin contained in the ore is twice as much as the usual working ores of the tin mines of Cornwall, England. The finding of this important metal in California may be regarded as the last crowning act which was required to place California in advance of all the world for mineral wealth. Very respectfully,

A. K. ROESSLER.

Mr. ADOLPH OTT read a paper and introduced his subject by giving an account of the theories of the earlier geologists in the revelations on the earth's crust. He then related the modern views and gave a general sketch of the surface which our globe presented at political eras. He said that it was satisfactorily proved that there were no large continents during the most ancient times, but that the surface of the globe presented the aspect of one large archipelago. He reviewed then the great service that Sir Charles Lyell rendered to science and geology, and then went over a description of the upward and downward movements of the land and sea. Sweden, Siberia and Denmark, according to the lecturer, were all tranquilly rising from the sea. Lyell established that the elevation of the Scandinavian peninsula amounts to over three or four feet in the century. Besides, it appears that the Swedish shores of the Baltic experienced a subsidence of sixty-four feet since it has been inhabited by man and before the elevation now in progress, so that the latter must have commenced years ago, provided always that it was as much as above indicated.

The lecturer, after having dwelt on this subject for a considerable time, reviewed the secular depressions taking place in various regions of the globe. Darwin and the American geologist, Dana, he said, had for the first time ascertained that the region of the South Sea was now in actual progress of depression. Cheshire, in England; Normandy and Bretagne, in France; New Jersey and portions of the entire coast of the Southern Atlantic States were getting submerged by the ocean. He concluded a very excellent paper by urging a study of the Book of Nature.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

Fourth Annual Report—The Money Received for Licenses and What is Done With It.

The fourth annual report of the above Board has just been published. It discusses the question of restrictive and revenue Excise laws as administered by the city and the State. The Board thinks it right to express its decided opinion that it would be a serious public calamity to remove any of the principal restraints of the present law, all of which have, in its judgment, largely contributed to public order, tranquility and virtue; that it would be unwise to diminish further the amount of revenue contributed in the excise district from the public traffic regulated by the existing laws; and that such taxation, even at the highest rates collected before the reductions made last May by the Board, is an injustice to no one, and did not tend to diminish or embarrass any business or interest which any consideration of public profit or utility requires to be encouraged or enlarged; that it will be found impossible to continue even the present low rate of taxation and measure of wholesome restraint if those who may be called upon to administer the Excise laws shall hold their places and authority by any tenure less permanent, independent and certain than that of the present Commissioners.

After showing the desecration of the Sabbath by drunkenness and urging the beneficial working of "the Sunday clause," it gives the treasurer's report in detail, from which we make the following extracts:—

RECEIPTS FOR LICENSE FEES IN DETAIL.

City and county of New York	$605,186
Brooklyn	165,630
Richmond county	11,390
New Lots	3,382
Gravesend	2,337
Flatbush	2,225
New Utrecht	1,625
Flatlands	1,275
Newtown	2,327
Flushing	1,637
Jamaica	950
Total	$797,966

GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

To balance on hand December 1, 1868	$193,786
To receipts for license fees	797,966
To interest on deposits	6,322
Total	$998,076
By expenses, viz.:—	
Salaries	$52,104
Office rent	9,750
Office furniture	6,276
Incidental expenses	3,928
Stationery and printing	3,090
Law expenses	3,741
Law expenses, Queens county	2,413
By New York State Inebriate Asylum	60,937
By Colored Orphan Asylum	25,000
By Children's Aid Society	30,000
By sinking fund of New York	265,401
By Inebriates' Home for Kings county	11,521
By sinking fund of Brooklyn	51,125
By school fund for Richmond county	5,426
By school fund for country towns of Kings county (excepting New Utrecht)	2,383
By school fund for New Utrecht	528
By school fund for Newtown and Jamaica	3,315
By school fund for Flushing	1,461
By treasurer of Metropolitan police	2,570
Total	$541,069
Balance on hand December 1, 1869	457,007
Total	$998,076

PARTICULARS OF APPROPRIATION OF SURPLUS.

Fund reserved for expenses	$35,987
New York State Inebriate Asylum	83,383
Colored Orphan Asylum	80,000
Metropolitan Board of Health	10,000
The House of the Good Shepherd (New York)	10,150
The Hospital of the Sisters of St. Francis	3,000
The Sisters' Hospital in Eleventh street	3,000
Children's Aid Society	20,125
New York Seamen's Association	30,000
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	30,000
James Street Industrial School	10,000
Juvenile Guardian Society	10,182
New York Medical College for Women	10,000
Society for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Women	5,000
Sinking fund of New York	47,850
The House of the Good Shepherd (Brooklyn)	10,000
Father Mathew T. A. B. Society (Brooklyn)	5,000
Brooklyn Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	5,000
Convent of Sisters of Mercy (Brooklyn)	5,000
Sinking fund of Brooklyn	73,876
School fund for Richmond county	7,439
School fund for country towns of Kings county (excepting New Utrecht)	5,293
School fund for New Utrecht	920
School fund for Newtown and Jamaica	563
School fund for Flushing	286
Interest not distributed	4,938
Total	$457,007

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

An Aspiring Barber—What About a Hogshead—The New Cartage System.

The Custom House officials are now endeavoring to please the public as much as they can. Mr. Grinnell himself is astonished at the dissatisfaction of the public, while he strives to do good to everybody.

Of course when Mr. Grinnell received a letter of which the following are about the substantial contents he caved in:—"Don't be too much around me, but I want a place as barber to Prince Arthur, and if I can't have it—well, then"——

Some Fenian readers may think that this German barber may have had in his mind murder and fighting, or any other one of the many Fenian means of destroying the scion of British royalty. But it was no such thing. The fellow who thus applied merely meant to have a "job," worth for him three or four dollars more than other jobs, and he didn't care whether he shaved princes or other humble individuals.

Mr. Grinnell says that the importers are satisfied with the new arrangement of the cartage. The reason why he says that they are satisfied he declares has never been made public. The public do not know, he says, that heretofore a hogshead of sugar to be transported from one warehouse to the other cost seventy-five cents; now it only costs fifty cents. Thus a hogshead of sugar and everything else in proportion may be lessened—so the government officials say—if they are left alone.

Mr. Lindsay had a good many calls, many reporters among them; but he invariably said that he had no information to communicate.

The opposition to the new system seems to have partially subsided, and a number of merchants applied yesterday for licenses. Among them were Messrs. Naylor & Co., W. H. Westervelt & Co., C. T. Reynolds & Co., G. C. Cornies & Co., Julius Knapp and Blume & Co.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

Colorado has as many daily papers as New Hampshire.

There are nineteen comic papers published in Paris.

The *Daily Register* is the title of a new paper at Jackson, Miss.

Switzerland has 394 newspapers, of which forty-six are dailies.

Madison, Fla., has a new weekly paper called the *Intelligencer*.

The *Green County Republican* is a paper just started at Monroe, Wis.

A new daily, called the *Evening Bulletin*, is soon to be started in Auburn, N. Y.

The *Winnebago County Press* is the title of a paper projected at Neenah, Wis.

Egypt has but seven newspapers—one in Italian, one in Arabic and the others mostly in French.

A newspaper is to be started at Hancock, Delaware county, N. Y., to be called the *Guardian*.

The *Southern Guardian* has resumed publication at Columbus, S. C., under the editorial control of C. P. Pelham.

The first musical paper ever published in Russia, the *Musical Season*, has just appeared at St. Petersburg.

O. L. O. Huges, a colored editor, has been admitted to the Editorial Convention of Pennsylvania as a member.

The newspaper carriers and the periodical and paper dealers of Boston have formed a protective association.

There is a general shaking-up of Mississippi newspapers. Many are changing not only owners and politics, but names.

The yearly issue of daily papers in London is 80,000,000; of weekly papers, 120,000,000; making a total of 200,000,000.

The first number of the *Minnesota Tidning*, a Swedish newspaper of republican politics, has just appeared in St. Paul.

The *Bazar*, a German periodical, is translated into eleven languages, and circulates nearly half a million copies.

The editor of the Columbus (Miss.) *Index* facetiously says, in a recent issue:—The lieutenant in command of the *Index* had to get up this paper while lying flat on his back from a sprain which was caused from trying to lift himself over a trouble by making a lever of his boot straps. Even as it is the interest of this number, to a Sandwich Islander, would not fall far short of the NEW YORK HERALD.

"Early Newspapers of Illinois" was the subject of a lecture delivered before the Franklin Typographical Society of Chicago recently by Mr. Henry R. Boss, the Financial Secretary. We are informed by the Chicago papers that the lecture was the result of much labor and investigation, and was very interesting and instructive. From a notice of it we clip the following:—

The first newspaper established in this State was the Illinois *Intelligencer*, printed at Kaskaskia, in 1814 or 1815. The first journal printed in Chicago was the *Democrat*, which was founded in November, 1833. The *Illinois State Journal* was established in 1831 and the *State Register* on February 12, 1836. The latter was originally printed at Vandalia, but removed to Springfield. The total number of newspapers now printed in this State is over 400.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Fatal Accident—Fires—Light Literature for the Firemen—Increase of Paupers—Choked to Death.

The Brooklyn Fire Commissioners received a number of department reports from Washington yesterday which they intend placing in the various engine houses for reading for the firemen.

Crime is on the decrease in Williamsburg. With the exception of a few robberies by sneak thieves there has been no crime to record in that once turbulent section of Brooklyn for many weeks.

The monthly report of the Assistant Fire Marshal stationed in Brooklyn shows that during the month of January there were thirty fires. One is believed to be of incendiary origin and the others accidental. The total loss is estimated at $85,000.

Martin Crooke, residing at 23 Furman street, was instantly killed yesterday by falling through a hatchway at Martin's stores in Furman street. Coroner Jones held an inquest over the body when a verdict of death from accidental injuries was rendered.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the Eastern District held their monthly meeting last evening at their rooms corner of Broadway and Fourth street. The attendance was good and the exercises very interesting. The association is constantly gaining numerical and moral strength.

Dr. Shepard made a post mortem examination of the body of Martin Kinney, at the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-seventh street, yesterday, which revealed the fact that he was choked to death by the lodgment of a piece of meat in his windpipe, which he had vomited up. Coroner Jones will hold an inquest over the body.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and the Knights of St. Patrick of the Eastern District are making preparations for their annual banquets on the 17th of March. At a recent election for officers of the Friendly Sons the following were chosen:—President, Francis Swift; Vice President, George H. Magrath; Secretary, Stephen J. Colahan; Treasurer, Andrew J. Calloon; Corresponding Secretary, Frederick A. Fox. The Knights will hold their annual election early next week.

Many persons have been compelled to seek a refuge at the Almshouse to avoid starving during the dull times. At a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of the Poor yesterday afternoon it was shown by a report submitted that there were 300 more inmates at the Almshouse during the past week than there were the corresponding week of last year. The total number of persons supported at the county institutions at the present time is 2,640. The total cost of goods distributed to the various institutions since the commencement of the fiscal year is $153,140.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER.

Proposed Amendments Thereto—Dissatisfaction in the Matter—The Committee Leave for Albany.

The Common Council committee to whom the various schemes for patching up the Brooklyn charter was referred by the Board have been for the past two weeks canvassing the views of different parties, whose opinions they considered impolitic to ignore, for the purpose of ascertaining what would be most likely to satisfy the majority. The committee left for Albany yesterday, probably with very indefinite ideas as to the best course to be pursued. The "Ring" are not altogether satisfied with the amendments proposed by Alderman Bergen, the presiding officer of the Board. They are alike unsatisfactory to the republicans. The plans proposed by Alderman Whiting are, of course, objectionable to the democracy in many respects. When the committee having the matter in charge present the various propositions for the patching up of the charter the members of the Legislature may say, as they did on a former occasion, that the people of Brooklyn do not know what they want. The Aldermen are anxious to have the powers of which they have been shorn restored to them again.

The first scheme is that of Alderman Whiting (republican), and is as follows:—

First—At the annual election to be held in 1870 there shall be elected a Mayor for the city of Brooklyn, whose term of office shall be five years, and thereafter, every five years, there shall be an election for the same officer for the same term.

Second—At the next annual election there shall be elected nine Aldermen for the city of Brooklyn, whose term of office shall be five years, and every five years thereafter there shall be the same number for the same term.

Third—Said officers shall be balloted for with tickets endorsed "Common Council," and no ticket shall contain more than five names for Aldermen.

Fourth—The Mayor and each Alderman, before taking office, shall furnish bonds to the city, to be approved by two judges of the Supreme Court of the Second district, to the amount of $50,000.

Fifth—The salary of the Aldermen shall be $5,000 per annum.

Sixth—All heads of departments except the City Treasurer, and all other officers and employes of the city government, shall be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

Seventh—The City Treasurer shall be elected at the same time and for the same term as the Mayor.

Eighth—All existing commissions shall be abolished, and the power and authority now entrusted to them be given to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

Ninth—The Mayor and Board of Aldermen shall fix and determine the amount of money to be raised for the expenses of the city government and for all improvements.

The scheme of Alderman Bergen is as follows:—

First—That it is the opinion of the Board that the public interest will be best subserved by dividing the city of Brooklyn into nine aldermanic districts, which shall be evenly divided as possible, to number from one to nine inclusive.

Second—That at the next annual election there shall be elected nine Aldermen for the city of Brooklyn, for the terms of one, two and three years, and that there shall be elected annually thereafter three Aldermen for the term of three years each.

Third—That in view of the fact that the city of Brooklyn pays over $600,000 for the support and maintenance of the Metropolitan Police, and have no voice in the management and control of said police, we believe it would be for the interest of Kings county to be separated from the Metropolitan district.

Fourth—That there be elected at the next annual election two Police Commissioners for the county of Kings, whose term of office shall be for two and four years from the 1st of January, 1871; and that there shall be one elected every two years thereafter for the term of four years.

Fifth—That the Park Commission shall consist of five members, to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by a two-third vote of the Common Council.

Sixth—That the Water and Sewerage Board shall consist of two members, to be elected at the next annual election, whose term of office shall be for two years and four years from January 1, 1871, and that there shall be one elected every two years thereafter for the term of four years, and that the additional powers given to said Board by the act of 1869, be repealed and restored to the Common Council, with provisions authorizing the Common Council by a two-third vote, with the approval of the Mayor, or a unanimous vote in case the Mayor fails to approve within a fixed time, to open, grade, pave and repave streets, without a petition of the owners, and notwithstanding remonstrances.

Seventh—That the Board of Fire Commissioners shall consist of two members, whose term of office shall be for a like term of the Water Commissioners and elected in the same manner.

Eighth—That the Mayor shall be *ex officio* a member of all the said boards—*i. e.*, Water, Fire, Park and Police.

Ninth—That the act authorizing the Metropolitan Health Board be repealed and the power restored to the Common Council.

Tenth—That the inspectors of pavements be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council.

Eleventh—That the office of Inspector of Contracts be abolished.

Twelfth—That the act providing for the appointment of the members of the Board of Education be amended by providing, in case the Common Council fails to confirm any of the nominees of the Mayor, and the Mayor fails to send in other names in place of those not confirmed within a fixed time, then the old member shall hold over for a full term, the same as if he had been renominated and confirmed by the Common Council.

Thirteenth—That all moneys to be hereafter raised to defray the expenses of the city government and for all improvements, and for the several commissions hereinbefore mentioned, shall be submitted to the joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors by the Mayor in his annual statement, with power to the joint board to increase or cut down the same.

The following is a proposition by Alderman Cunningham:—

That our representatives at Albany be requested to favor such legislation as will restore to the Common Council of the city of Brooklyn the general powers conferred upon cities under the constitution, and to eliminate from the laws all exceptional or special enactments tending to deprive the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the control of the expenditure of public moneys, and also to restore to the Mayor's office such control and supervision over the various departments of the city government as will insure efficient and harmonious action.

There are several other unimportant propositions, which the committee have been requested to urge the members of the Legislature to adopt.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF KENTUCKY.—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says the negroes of that State have decreased from 236,167 in 1860 to 140,445 in 1869, and that the adoption of the fifteenth amendment will not make the slightest change in the political status of Kentucky. It estimates the negro vote at 38,000, and says if they vote the radical ticket *en masse* it will scarcely alter the result even in a single legislative district. The principal black vote will be in Louisville city and Jefferson county, 5,300; Fayette, 4,000; Bourbon, 900; Christian, 1,700; Logan, 1,000; Madison, 1,000; Shelby, 1,500, and Warren, 1,000.

IMPEACHMENT OF A VIRGINIA JUDGE.—The readers of the *Enquirer* have been informed of the efforts being made in Greenbrier and other counties for months past looking to the impeachment and removal of Judge Nat Harrison, the Judge of the Greenbrier (Va.) Circuit. We now have information that the West Virginia Senate, by a vote of 15 to 6, have concurred in the House resolution for his impeachment. His trial will take place on the 25th of the present month, when rich disclosures are promised. Able counsel have been employed on both sides.—*Richmond Enquirer and Examiner, Feb. 8.*

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

COLLISION ON THE NORTH RIVER.—The ferryboat New Brunswick collided with a raft in the North river at half-past four o'clock yesterday morning. The rudder was so damaged that the pilot had to put back to Jersey City.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT THE BERGEN TUNNEL.—At seven o'clock yesterday morning the locomotive of a passenger train on the Morris and Essex Railroad jumped the switch at the Bergen tunnel and ran across the down track, blockading the road in such a way that the Erie trains were detained for two hours.

Hudson City.

THE COURTS.—In the cases of Thomas and James Laughran, who were placed on trial for having set fire to a house on Grand street, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty on all the counts. The prisoner John Connolly, charged with the same offence, was acquitted. The convicted men were remanded for sentence.

Paterson.

DESTROYING SILK.—A female operative of one of the Paterson silk mills was arrested and held in $300 bail yesterday for destroying silk, evidently in fear of being blamed for some error in its preparation. The "Silk law" treats the destruction of silk by operatives in the same light as larceny.

NARROW ESCAPE.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a large sleigh, crossing the Erie Railway at Broadway, was struck by a passing train and dashed to atoms. The occupants of the vehicle narrowly escaped with their lives by leaping from the sleigh not a moment too soon, while the horses, fortunately, got far enough over to escape material injury.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—About a month since a young man, named William Sanderson, went to New York on business, and has not since returned. A search has failed to discover him, and it is feared he has met with foul play in the city. The only relatives he has in this country reside in Paterson. This, in addition to the facts that his business was good and his accounts showing no financial embarrassment, makes his friends still more anxious as to his whereabouts and circumstances.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—It now takes two or three days for the mails to go from Newark to Paterson in consequence of the stoppage of trains on the railroad between those cities. Unfortunate passengers are now obliged to go via Jersey City or else patronize the resurrected stage lines.

The people living along the proposed line are excited upon the subject of a new railroad leading from Haverstraw to New York, through Saddle river, Paramus, Hackensack and terminating at Hoboken. One firm in Haverstraw subscribes $100,000 towards it, and as there are many others evidently disposed to speak in the same practical way there is a good prospect that the project will be carried through.

The Midland Railroad project to run through Paterson is being worked up with energy, and the public in general seem greatly in favor of the enterprise. Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed and much more is pledged, while it is believed that the securing of the right of way will be easily accomplished.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Woman's Suffrage—Newark Fourteenth Ward Bill—Hudson County Hospital Bill.

Petitions were presented in both houses praying for a change in the License laws, and to change the constitution so that women might vote. In the Senate a remonstrance from the Common Council of Newark against the passage of the amendment to the charter of the Newark and New York Railroad Company abrogating the duty now imposed of erecting bridges over or under any streets crossed by their track.

Mr. M. D. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported favorably on the supplement to the charter of Hudson City. Among bills passed by the Senate was the supplement to the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company; supplement to the charter of Newark, authorizing the purchase of lands for street improvements.

The President laid before the Senate an invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Trenton Board of Trade, which was accepted.

The bill to incorporate the Hudson County Glass Company and the bill relative to Street Commissioners of Greenville, in Hudson county, were ordered to a third reading.

In the House petitions were presented relative to the establishment of a public park in Newark, and a memorial from the democratic members of the Newark Common Council relative to the bill to create a new ward in that city.

A bill was introduced to grant permission to the New Jersey Western Railroad, the Sussex Valley Railroad, the New Jersey, Hudson and Delaware Railroad and the Hoboken, Ridgefield and Paterson Railroad.

The bill creating the Fourteenth ward, in Newark, caused considerable debate.

Mr. BEVANS moved to lay the bill over.

Mr. MURPHY opposed the motion, giving a detailed account of the troubles in the democratic camp and the effect Alderman Cain's defection was having on the administration of the city government in Newark, and showed the advantage that would result from the creation of a new ward; that two more democratic Aldermen would be placed in the Common Council, thereby removing the deadlock at present existing there. He charged Alderman Cain with having sold his vote, and he had been informed that Cain had refused ten thousand dollars, therefore it was fair to suppose that a larger sum had been paid.

Mr. GURNEE denied the charge of corruption and said that it was a squabble among the democrats, many of whom supported Cain in the position he had taken.

Mr. BEVANS amended his motion by making the postponement for two weeks.

Mr. MURPHY opposed this motion, and moved that it be made the special order for Tuesday next. This amendment to the motion was voted upon and lost.

While the vote was being taken, Mr. Alcott having voted in the affirmative, Mr. Sunxey turned his gaze in that direction, and the effect was so great that Mr. Alcott immediately requested to have his vote recorded in the negative. After some further debate the bill was laid over.

The supplement to the charter of Hoboken, providing for street improvements was passed unanimously.

The bill to redistrict Morris county excited some debate, but was postponed for the present.

The supplement to the Hudson County Hospital came up on its second reading. Mr. Bevens presented a petition from the Board of Regents in favor of the supplement, signed by thirty-seven out of forty subscribers to the hospital.

Mr. SMITH opposed the passage of the bill.

Mr. BEVANS spoke at considerable length in opposition to the Hudson County Medical Board.

Mr. SMITH moved to amend the bill by inserting a clause providing that none but physicians in regular practice and standing in the county where they reside be entitled to practice therein, making a speech in favor thereof at considerable length. Mr. Bevans opposed the amendment, and it was lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading. Among bills introduced in the Assembly was a supplement to the Rahway and Westfield Railroad Company, giving the right to extend the road to Jackson, a distance of eighteen miles. A supplement to the charter of the Elizabethtown and Morris Railroad Company, authorizing them to extend their road to Newark. A large amount of routine business was transacted in both houses.

LONG ISLAND.

At the last meeting of the Queens County Board of Commissioners it was voted that application be made to the Legislature for the appointment of a commission to locate and build a new county jail and court house.

COLLEGE POINT.—The bill authorizing the trustees of the village of College Point to raise $60,000—at seven per cent interest, payable in twenty years—for the purpose of improving the streets of the village, has passed to a third reading in the Assembly.

NEWTOWN.—An important meeting was held Monday evening by some of the large property owners of Newtown to devise means to reduce the taxes of the town and to mature some plan by which special legislation in favor of opening certain streets at the expense of the entire town can be defeated. A committee of prominent citizens was appointed.

GREENPORT.—The steam sloop Victoria, belonging to the Atlantic oil works at Orient, and which has been lying at the wharf in Greenpoint for sometime, has recently been visited by thieves, who stripped her of her copper above water mark, stole her bell from the pilot house, also a quantity of junk and a valuable hawser. Officer Young, of Greenpoint, visited New London and found part of the stolen property at a junk store. He learned that it had been bought of a party named Murphy, who is at present absent in a fishing smack, and who has been caught in several thieving operations before.

ANOTHER WHITESTONE OFFICER EXTORTING MONEY.—On Monday last Albert Munson, a marshal of the village of Whitestone, was arrested and taken before Justice Quarterman on complaint of John Attebrand, who alleges that Munson extorted four dollars from him, threatening to arrest him for some alleged crime. Munson was bound over in bonds of $500 to appear. It will be remembered that last week one of the constables of Whitestone was convicted of extorting money, and this complaint seems to have been made in the interest of the convicted officers. More or less feeling has existed between the village marshals and the town constables since the village charter was obtained.

THE CASE OF ALVIN OAKSMITH, THE PATCHOGUE WIFE BEATER, has brought to light some strange transactions of that strange family. It will be remembered that the bark Western Bell was overhauled off Fire Island in 1863, and Appleton Oaksmith, with a number of men, captured. The bark was taken into Boston and condemned as a slaver and Oaksmith sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years. By some unaccountable means Oaksmith found means to break jail, or at least clear out before the bars and bolts had been securely fastened; but of course he found it convenient to flee the country. Before this time Madame Elizabeth Oaksmith, the mother of Appleton (report goes), made it very unpleasant for the young wife, a very intelligent Italian lady whose family were very wealthy; and on the troubles coming on the husband persuaded the wife first to send the oldest child ostensibly to its father and then follow it herself. The wife never found her husband, and since that day has not seen her children, she being entirely ignorant of their whereabouts. The brother of the wife and other friends have spent money and time to no purpose in solving this mystery. The mother was at Patchogue last summer trying to negotiate for the return of the children.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Organization of the Convention—Address of Senator Buckingham—Reduction of the State Debt—Return to Specie Payments—Nominations for State Officers—Platform of the Connecticut Republicans.

HARTFORD, Feb. 9, 1870.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day and organized temporarily by the choice of Mr. Roger Averill, of Danbury, as chairman, and the usual number of minor officers and committees. By the detention of trains by snow some of the delegates from distant towns were unable to reach the city in season for the opening, but the Convention was quite a large one nevertheless, and contained many influential and representative men of the party.

A permanent organization was effected by the nomination of Senator William A. Buckingham as president, and vice presidents from each of the twenty-one Senatorial districts. Senator Buckingham, on taking the chair, congratulated the Convention on the success of the State administration during the past year. It was no small matter to reduce the debt of the State one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand dollars in one year. He alluded also to the excellent management of the State Treasurer, who had not imitated the example of his predecessor in loaning the funds of the State and putting the proceeds into his own pocket. He alluded to the work of national reconstruction as nearly complete, and expressed the belief that when all the States were restored the government would rest upon a surer foundation than ever before. He touched upon the national finances, attributing the unstable condition of business to our irredeemable currency and favored a return to specie payment as soon as possible without injury to the business of the country. He showed the effect of an inflated and depreciated currency upon commercial business, and expressed the belief that as gold had fallen fourteen per cent in a short time without financial disaster, it could be brought down twenty-one per cent or to par without serious trouble.

The present State ticket with the exception of Lieutenant Governor, was then unanimously renominated, and upon an informal ballot Morris Tyler, of New Haven, received a majority of the votes for the vacant office, and was nominated by acclamation. The ticket is as follows:—For Governor, Marshall Jewell, of Hartford; Lieutenant Governor, Morris Tyler, of New Haven; Secretary of State, Hiram Appleman, of Groton; Treasurer, David P. Nichols, of Danbury; Comptroller, James W. Manning, of Putnam.

General J. R. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a platform, which he supported in an earnest speech, and it was unanimously adopted. It expresses gratitude for the devotion of the republican party to equal rights; reaffirms the Chicago platform; congratulates President Grant and the country upon the completion of reconstruction and the adoption of the fifteenth amendment; praises the national administration for its economy and fidelity in collecting the revenue and reducing the debt; favors the payment of the national debt in coin and a speedy return to specie payments; denounces repudiation in all forms, whether by taxation of the bonds or their payment in paper; calls for continued economy in national and State affairs; for the impartial levy and prompt collection of taxes; the removal of taxes from the necessaries of life and the imposition of taxes on luxuries; favors a tariff for revenue, but so devised as to relieve labor, encourage industry and avoid strengthening monopolies; commends the Board of Education for sustaining the common school system; advocates the generous discharge of obligations to disabled soldiers; welcomes the approaching proclamation of the fifteenth amendment; recommends a law for autumnal elections, and applauds the administration of Governor Jewell and his associates.

Governor JEWELL was then introduced to the Convention and made a brief address, thanking the Convention for the reassurance of their confidence. Alluding to the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, insuring equal rights to all men and expressing joy that it is soon to be a part of the constitution, he pointed to the record of the republican party and the important work it has accomplished during its history.

MORRIS TYLER, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, was also introduced and spoke briefly, after which the Convention adjourned with cheers.

GROSS TREATMENT OF A BRITISH SUBJECT BY THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES IN CUBA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the columns of the HERALD of the 27th ultimo mention is made by your Havana correspondent of my arrival at that port, the outrage of the Spanish authorities attending the same, and the protests thereto of Captain E. Van Sice (of the steamer) and the party more directly concerned—said paragraph possessing none other but veritable information in the embodiment of that on which no further light has been thrown by the lawless invaders of both national dignity and the inalienable rights of man. In virtue of the initiative taken by you, I deem it my duty, with your permission, to use the same medium of bringing to public notice the important coincidences and relative circumstances of this Cuban invasion.

I embarked on the 13th ultimo on the United States steam packet Columbia for Havana, in the employ of a respectable firm of this city having there established a branch business, to which I was directed for service, I having previously complied with the requirements of the Spanish laws. On my arrival there, after the customary investigation of passports, the passengers, without exception, were allowed to land, among whom was the unfortunate victim, Isaac Greenwall, an account of whose assassination I have read in to-day's HERALD, with an incredible opinion of the Spanish good will toward all foreigners, and the miraculous escape of him who now lives to be avenged. After being thirty minutes on the sacred soil of Cuba I was compelled by an order of the Captain General to re-embark. Discretion being the better part of valor, I submitted to the kind attention of the "caballero," and was promptly returned to the vessel in which I had arrived, and delivered to the purser as contraband merchandise, thereby involving a trio international difficulty, as I was then under both British and American protection. Desirous of ventilating the difficulty existing I procured an interview with my employer, who promptly came on board and acquiesced to the compliance of my just request; but having obtained in the execution thereof the irresistible monosyllable used in answer to all appeals of Spanish authority, I therefore concluded to make a formal demand of my Consul, which was delivered by Captain Van Sice in person, of the result of which I am yet ignorant.

On the departure of the steamer I was sent on shore by Captain Van Sice, he having refused to take me back to New York unless remunerated; but the steamer was hailed, boarded and the order enforced, I arriving at New York on the 25th ult., a living victim of Spanish temerity.

During my arrest I expected at any moment to be removed from the vessel and be conducted to some dismal dungeon, or perhaps to the place of execution. Having thus providentially escaped, I have now placed my case in the hands of Mr. Thornton, who as the worthy representative of the government of which I am an inalienable subject, has promptly notified me of the preliminary steps taken by him to an immediate and impartial investigation and the furtherance of my prayer. If the treachery of an unknown enemy has been at work, if the appearance "Cubana" I possess, or the misfortune of my speaking the language, either of which has created suspicions imperative to the action aforesaid, I have no doubt that the government of her Britannic Majesty will prepare me the path of self-defence and inaugurate a new era in Spanish policy.

FEB. 8, 1870. JAMES C. HILL.

THE CASE OF DR. SCHOEPPE.—A Philadelphia paper says:—The Carlisle medical student convicted of poisoning Miss Steinnecke is getting along poorly with his proofs as to good character. The Baltimore *Wecker* publishes from a Berlin newspaper long extracts which leave no room to doubt that he is identical with a man who was convicted in that city of forgery and robbery in 1862. This he has strenuously denied and sought to disprove by various ingenious efforts, but his strongest advocates, such as the *Wecker*, now seem to give up the case. At the same time it adds, that "the identity of the Carlisle Schoeppe with the Berlin Schoeppe is no proof at all that he murdered Miss Steinnecke, as the highest authorities think it much more probable that she died a natural death."

An official report on this subject has just been published at St. Petersburg, from which it appears that the Russian imports have considerably increased during the past year, especially in articles of luxury. The increase in the importation of tea over that of 1868 was 80,000 pouds (30,000 cwt.), of coffee, 180,000 pouds (70,000 cwt.), and of tobacco and wine in proportion. The exports, on the other hand, have been gradually diminishing during the last few years. In 1868 the quantity of corn exported was 11,000,000 of tchetverts; in 1869 it was only 8,340,000; of flax 6,500,000 pouds in 1868, and 4,000,000 in 1869; of wood, 11,000,000 in 1868, and 8,500,000 in 1869.

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THE WAYS OF WALL STREET.

LIGHT ON DARK TRANSACTIONS.

How Bogus Bonds Are Obtained and Disposed Of—Van Saun & Co.—Brilliant Financial Operations—A United States Detective in a New Role—Threatened Assault on Jim Jubilee's Bank—Loans Made by Cashiers and Secretaries of Trust and Loan Companies on Bogus Bonds, &c.

Ever since the masterly financiering of Grey & Co. in Wall street astonished and bewildered the "street" there has existed in the public mind a suspicion that the fraudulent acts so successfully practised by Grey and his mythical company were not entirely unknown to Wall street operators, and that similar revelations respecting other houses, seemingly respectable, might be anticipated. The numerous robberies of bonds and securities, the known complicity of government agents and "detectives" in fraudulent transactions, and the immunity from just punishment enjoyed by the sharpers were certainly a sufficient basis for the suspicion. We are in a position to state on reliable authority that there are (if not recently destroyed) hundreds of thousands of bogus bonds held by bankers and brokers to-day on which large loans have been raised. But so cleverly have these frauds and forgeries been effected that the guilty parties cannot be punished. Since last September loans to large amounts have been raised on bogus securities through the connivance of secretaries and cashiers of prominent loan and trust companies. It is a fact for which there is proof at hand that a certain cashier of an insurance company remarked in a broker's office in Wall street that he was prepared to loan $100,000 on any security offered him" if he could only get a sufficient bonus. This is not an isolated case by any means, nor did the cashier alluded to think that he was committing himself further than his associates had already done.

It is actually wonderful how such a lamentable lack of honor and probity in bank, loan, trust and insurance company officers can escape the notice of the parties interested in the welfare of these concerns, and it is fearful to contemplate the demoralizing influences of such characters on their associates and the young men under them. It would seem, indeed, that corruption is not confined to political parties, but that it prevails and flourishes in our financial circles.

A case which was before Judge Spencer in the Superior Court on Tuesday stirred the muddy waters of Wall street considerably, but owing to a legal quibble the instructive facts and important statements which will be found in the following affidavit were not brought to the surface. A HERALD reporter who watched the case, however, saw that statements of great public interest were held back, and straightway set to work to obtain them. The result will be seen in the story here related in the form of an affidavit. It being necessary, however, to a thorough understanding of all the facts that the law case alluded to should first be mentioned particularly, it is here stated:—On the 23d of September last Mr. Samuel C. Barr had desk room in the office of Messrs. Van Saun & Co., No. 26 Broad street. The "Co." was Augustus H. Wheeler. Mr. Barr did business as a broker in a limited way. Van Saun & Co. were also brokers. Barr was green on the street and ultimately lost all his money, but Van Saun & Co. were shrewd, and, as the appended affidavit shows, not troubled with the quailing of conscience. A government detective (real or so-called), named Kendall, made his appearance about the date mentioned and sent word through another party to Barr that he had $5,000 of government bonds which he was willing to "lend" for the sum of $1,500. It was not mentioned whether they were stolen or not. Barr would not have these bonds himself, but mentioned the matter to Van Saun & Co., who eagerly embraced the offer and commissioned Barr to negotiate the matter for them. They gave their check for $1,500, and told Barr to take it to Kendall, and he did so. But Kendall was wide awake; he took the check, got it cashed, put the money in his pocket and coolly informed Barr that he had lost the bonds and could not return to Messrs. Saun & Co. either the bonds or the money. The latter went back and reported to Van Saun the disastrous result of the negotiation, and then there was a scene. Barr followed Kendall to Philadelphia, to which city he immediately decamped, but the detective slipped away and is still at large. A reward of $500 has been offered for his apprehension by Mr. Barr's friends. Time wore on; there was no account of the fugitive, and then Van Saun commenced a system of persecution and annoyance against Barr for the purpose of forcing him to pay them the $1,500 lost in their speculation. Letters of a defamatory character were sent to his friends, to his associates, and every effort made to frighten him into acquiescence with their demands. Finally they commenced legal proceedings against him, and he was, accordingly, arrested, but, of course, immediately bailed out. The motion made by Barr's counsel in the Superior Court was to vacate the order of arrest, and a further hearing is to be had on Tuesday next, when the following affidavit and others are to be offered in evidence in support of the motion. With this much by way of preface, Mr. Barr's affidavit, sworn to yesterday before a notary public and duly attested, is submitted:—

AFFIDAVIT OF SAMUEL C. BARR.

During the month of September, 1869, I had desk room in the office of Van Saun & Co., No. 26 Broad street, in which Augustus Wheeler was said to be a partner. Mr. Wheeler proposed to me one evening, in September, 1869, going up town in a Sixth avenue car, that he would draw a check upon the bank for $6,000, and that I would go to the bank and get the check certified. The check was to be certified on the right hand corner. After bringing it back I could very easily, he argued, change the "eight" to "eighty" by adding a "y," and adding an "0" to the $6,000, making it $60,000, after the check was certified. I could open an account within a day or two before I did this transaction in the Tenth National Bank, in which James Fisk, Jr., was a principal manager, and deposited that check as $60,000. I could deposit the check at twelve o'clock, and between the hour of twelve and half-past twelve I could draw $50,000 out of that bank, and give them, Van Saun & Co., for whom Mr. Wheeler was the cashier, $40,000. Fisk was manager, and he would not look into the matter very closely, and at half-past twelve I could draw $50,000 out of that bank, and by giving him $40,000 he could swear it was all right, and no one had any claim against me or him, and it would be left for the two banks to fight it out. Mr. Wheeler would swear that the check was all right and according to their books. I refused to do it. Then Mr. Wheeler said, "If you are not disposed to get us our money back that we have lost in this transaction, why we will take legal proceedings in obtaining this $1,500 of us under false representations." Van Saun & Co. knew very well that there were certain bonds that they could obtain by paying at the rate of about ten to fifteen per cent, of which they were willing to buy at that rate, provided they could get me to make the loan on the bonds, as I had a desk room in their office, and was a loan broker and such like. They were willing to take those bonds upon which they could get a loan at par, provided they could get the bonds at such a rate—get them through me; and if it was necessary after they had obtained them they did not care whether the bonds were bogus or what they were.

Mr. Van Saun said this to me:—They were willing to take the bonds at any rate; that they knew they could borrow par upon the bonds, and they would go into a heavy speculation. They could borrow the money from six to nine months, and if they succeeded in the speculation that they would redeem the bonds and stand all right; but if they did not succeed they would very suddenly turn up absent from their office; no one would be there, no one knew who could father the bonds or pay them; but if they succeeded in their speculations they would redeem the bonds, pay the loan and dispose of them as they saw proper. They would like to get from $200,000 to $4,000,000, they did not care which. They were down in the street to make money any way, and they were bound to do so; and if they bought these bonds or got them, if they got these bonds and made time loans upon them, I would get my commissions for making the loans, and would stand a share of the profits derived from the transaction. I told them I would have no bonds coming through me whatever that I knew were questionable. They said that one Joseph Dows had known or knew about such bonds, and could get them upon such terms; but the bonds were to come directly to Van Saun & Co., and they were to make the loans, and that they had made arrangements, or they could borrow par upon the bonds for from six to nine months.

Mr. Wheeler said, like this:—"I tell you, Sam, what I can do. There are Hudson River Railroad certificates that are very ordinary, common looking, ugly things; we can buy certificates of ten shares each; alter them to 100 shares each; we can get loans on those." My reply was, "I don't know anything about them; I never saw a certificate of Hudson River Railroad in my life." He asked me to do it. I told him I would not. I told him I would have nothing to do with it whatever. He said, "I have the ink and all the necessary implements here and everything that is necessary to carry the thing through. There can be no 'ketch' in it; there can be no point on you. If you do it I will furnish everything and I will do my share about it." I said, "It don't make any difference; I will have nothing to do with that transaction whatever." They had a man by the name of Mr. J. Sharkey—that is, they had him in their office as a customer—and Mr. Sharkey had some money there on deposit and they were advising him to go short of gold. At the same time that they advised him to go short of gold they had a direct point to buy gold upon Fisk's orders that gold would go to 150, 160, 170—they did not know but 200—and they advised Mr. Sharkey to sell gold short, and they sold $10,000 gold short. They bought and covered it upon their own gold, saying at the same time that Mr. Sharkey was a man of means and they would "capture" his money, and they got him to go short. Mr. Van Saun said like this:—"Sam, we get the interest on the gold he is short of, and we get the commission, and we capture all the margin he puts up." He said, "It is a dead sure thing; now don't you say to Mr. Sharkey that we know anything about this point in gold, how high it is going, or anything of the kind." Mr. Sharkey kept putting up his money, and, to my best knowledge and belief, Mr. Sharkey lost several thousand dollars there. Van Saun said like this:—"That they had bought a few, or 1,500, shares of Quartz Hill Gold Mining stock for Sharkey; Mr. Sharkey then was in Saratoga; he sent his checks here, being telegraphed to that they wanted the cash for the Quartz Hill; Mr. Sharkey sent his checks for the amount upon the Chatham Bank, the Bowery Green Savings Bank and upon another bank, I don't remember now what it was; I went at the same time and got the money upon one or two of these checks; I know I went to the Chatham Bank and got the money upon one of these checks; of course they used Mr. Sharkey's money they got at one of the banks, and their reply when the thing came back was that they would capture all the money he had; Mr. Sharkey said that he had lost several thousands there with them; that they could "figure larger than any men he ever saw in his life." Furthermore, they said that they went down in Wall street to make money; they were bound and determined to do it. Mr. Wheeler said that he had made money several times and had lost it; that he had made up his mind lastly that he would make money, let come what would; if they could get these bogus securities they would borrow money upon they, and if they could make money enough to redeem them, and come out all right, they would be "high dukes;" if not, they would have the money, and some morning their office would be closed, and they would be across the salt water. That was his remark precisely. The proposal to get the bogus bonds being renewed, they said that if I would get these bonds they would give me a quarter of what was made, and that I could easily make $100,000; I told them distinctly that I would not have anything to do with it at all. Then Mr. Wheeler proposed this to me:—He said, "Upon the last resort you can go out on the street here at night, or to Mr. Smith, who is our broker, if we think that stocks are going up, a few days before this thing culminates, and tell him to buy one, two three or five thousand shares of stock, or to sell as we may decide upon hereafter, and if the market goes against us, why we will repudiate the whole thing, tell them we cannot take it nor cannot take the stocks; and if it goes in our favor then we will receive the purchase or sale, whatever it may be." I was with Van Saun & Co. and had a desk in their back office about one month.

THE BEWITCHING BROKERS.

Woodhull, Claflin & Co. in High Feather—Visitors Offering Business and Support—The Firm Fully Established.

A large number of prominent bankers and brokers visited the office of the lady brokers, Mrs. Woodhull, Claflin & Co., yesterday and offered their encouragement and support in the conduct of the contemplated business. These were received by the firm in due form and much conversation of a profitable nature was indulged in. The gentlemen offering their advice and services were hearty in their congratulation, and the ladies were polite, dignified and business-like. A number of letters were also received by the firm from different bankers and brokers offering to extend a helping hand in the enterprise of the bewitching brokers. In the morning the street was surprised to observe a number of carriages with ladies roll up to the door of the Mrs. Woodhull's office and enter the private room in the rear, where the divinities of finance presided. It was not an organized raid of strong-minded women on the sales of the firm, or a party of charitable ladies looking for subscriptions for the shivering savages of Feejee, but a regular stream of customers, the highest and wealthiest in the city. They wanted to make deposits of money and to give orders for the buying and selling of stocks. One lady wished to purchase one thousand shares of a stock that seemed to be going up, and others were anxious to transact business in gold and bonds to equally heavy amounts. The firm, however, as was stated in the HERALD of yesterday, are not yet prepared for business, but will be in a very short time. They were, therefore, obliged to decline the offers of their eager customers, but booked their names for future transactions.

Mrs. Woodhull attended in the office the entire day; but Mrs. Claflin went up town early, having to attend to some real estate business which demanded her attention. Considering the numbers and persistency of annoying visitors Mrs. Woodhull maintained her good temper throughout the day, and received everybody who called, either through curiosity or on business, with equal urbanity and tact, thereby showing herself to be possessed of the first essential requisite to successful business. She told the HERALD reporter that while the affairs of the firm were in their present embryo state she had nothing to communicate beyond the ordinary news of monetary movements, which could be obtained just as well in any other broker's office in the street. Her firm, however, were negotiating at present and operating heavily, and in a few days she would have some interesting information to communicate.

THE KEY WEST TRAGEDY.

Full Particulars of the Shooting of Gonzalo Castanon—His Departure from Cuba—Determination to Fight a Duel—Backing Out—The Shooting in the Hotel—Great Excitement in Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 3, 1870.

The following are the full particulars of the bloody affair which took place here on the 31st of last month, in which Señor Castanon was killed and two of those who figured conspicuously in the transaction were wounded:—

Gonzalo Castanon, late editor of the Spanish paper *La Voz de Cuba*, published in Havana, landed here with four more Spaniards from Havana, on the morning of the 29th ult. Castanon was expected that day, for he had previously published a challenge in his paper, addressed to the editor of the *Republican* (a Cuban paper published in this city), and an answer was sent by the cable accepting the duel. As soon as the steamer came along side the wharf two Cuban gentlemen of good appearance went on board and inquired for Señor Castanon, who received them very politely. These two Cubans represented themselves as the seconds of the man that was going to fight a duel with him. Castanon was asked by the Cubans if he was the author of such and such articles published in his paper and if he had come to Key West to fight a duel like a gentleman, and he answered in the affirmative. Castanon and party then came on shore and took lodgings in the Russell House.

Señor Castanon soon found out that the editor of the *Republican*, who had accepted the duel, was a poor fellow, unfit to fight a child ten years old. He is a man about fifty years old, quite small in size, half blind, and his name is Juan Mary Reyes. Two hours after they had been in the Russell House Castanon and party sent for Juan Mary Reyes, who, although knowing that he had nothing to do with them, was foolish enough to have started immediately to the Russell House. When the little old Cuban appeared before Castanon the latter attacked him like a coward and began to beat the poor old man. Some parties interfered and he was soon parted from him.

A short time after this occurrence Castanon received a call from another Cuban, and a duel to death was agreed upon. Great excitement was created all over the place, and Castanon was taken before the court, where he was released on $200 bail. The Cubans, naturally, were furious. All knew that the organ of the volunteers of Havana had come over to American soil to fight, and it was resolved that Castanon should kill. That same day (Saturday) the duel was prepared and it was announced to take place on the following day. Castanon and party, however, showed signs of fear. Many excuses were given, and the Cubans who had the affair in hand resorted to every possible scheme to carry on the duel, which Castanon had offered from Havana, and had come to Key West with the sole purpose. Next day, very early, the steamer from New Orleans to Havana was signalized, and Castanon and his four friends prepared to take their departure by her. About half-past twelve P. M. two Cuban gentlemen, who had never fought a duel before, repaired to the Russell House and inquired for the Spanish gentleman stopping there. A few minutes after Castanon and two more Spaniards—big, stout fellows, one his doctor and the other a commander of Spanish volunteers—came down stairs. One of the two Cubans who had called and were waiting for them had a revolver; the other had no weapon at all. Once down stairs in the front parlor, the unarmed Cuban told Castanon he wanted to arrange matters for the duel. Castanon answered he was not going to fight a duel; he had slapped the face of a Cuban and felt satisfied. The Cuban then called him a d——d coward. Castanon raised his hand and hit the Cuban. His friend drew the revolver he had in his hand, and the unarmed Cuban snatched it from his hand. While this was going on Castanon took two steps backward, drew his revolver and fired at the Cuban, without effect. The Cuban then fired his first shot, and Castanon, who was standing by an iron safe, fell on his knees, and in that position fired the second time. The Cuban then fired again and brought Castanon flat on the ground, where he received two more shots. As soon as the firing commenced Castanon's two friends abandoned him and fled to the stairs, firing as they retired. One of them in his haste fell and hurt his shin. I think the other is badly wounded.

The Cuban who had killed Castanon in the contest came to the street, with a firm countenance, and, brandishing his revolver, said, "Cubans, you are revenged. *Viva Cuba, libre!* The instigator for the murder of all Cubans is dead."

The following Cubans were soon after the tragedy arrested:—J. Botella and brother, V. Moreira, F. Acetuno, J. Barces, P. Osores and A. Agüero. The three last named have been released. Several houses have been searched. A colored man has also been arrested.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9—6 P. M.

Wall street is quiet in the absence of a new sensation. The latest, in the form of the decision of the Supreme Court on the Legal Tender act, has been absorbed and the street is ready for something else. Outside of the stock market there was little animation to-day, and even the railway bonds, which were expected to become strongly active on the opinion of Chief Justice Chase, were steady if not heavy. Exceptionally the Central Pacifics were in good demand and advanced to 96¼.

GOLD STEADY, STRONG AND DULL.

The temporary abandonment of the Gold Room as a field for speculative operations was still more observable to-day. The range of the price of gold was only a quarter per cent—viz., from 120¾ a 120¼, the former figure being made about the time of the government sale, which was fairly attended and elicited bids for nearly four million dollars. Afterwards, upon the news of further trouble in Paris, the price advanced to 120¾ and became strong. The steadiness of the market is shown in the fact that the price stood at 120¾, without fluctuation, for two hours. The prices at the stated times were as follows:—

10 A. M.	120¾	1 P. M.	120¾
10:12 A. M.	120¾	2 P. M.	120¾
11 A. M.	120¾	3 P. M.	120¾
11:45 A. M.	120¾	4 P. M.	120¾
12 M.	120¾	5:30 P. M.	120¾ a 120¾

Holders of gold paid 5, 5½ and 6 per cent to have their balances carried. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$24,220,000
Gold balances	1,264,552
Currency balances	1,833,619

GOVERNMENTS DULL AND FIRM.

The government market was exceedingly dull, but without important change in prices. There were no sales at the noon board and the transactions at the other sessions comprised only a trifling amount of bonds. About four o'clock the German bankers were free buyers, on telegraphic reports of a very strong market for the 62's at Frankfort. The latest street prices were firm as follows:—United States currency sixes, 111¾ a 112; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 118 a 118½; do. do., coupon, 118 a 118½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 114¾ a 115; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 115¼ a 115⅞; do. do., 1864, do., 114¾ a 115; do. do., 1865, 114¾ a 115; do. do., registered, January and July, 113⅞ a 114⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113⅞ a 113¾; do. do., 1867, do., 114 a 114¼; do. do., 1868, do., 114 a 114¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 109 a 109¼; do. do., coupon, 112¼ a 112½.

ROCK ISLAND RESTORED TO THE CALL.

At the first session of the Stock Exchange the president, Mr. Nelison, announced that Rock Island would be placed on the call list to-day and called at the afternoon board. The following correspondence, held with reference to the difficulty between the Stock Exchange and the directors, then transpired. The Governing Committee at their meeting on the 7th inst., had agreed upon a resolution directing the president of the board to restore the stock upon receiving from the Corn Exchange Bank, the newly appointed registrar of the stock of the company, a certificate in writing that the registry of the stock, as detailed in the letter of the president of the company to the board, has been perfected, and that the Corn Exchange Bank would register no further issues of stock unless notified to the Stock Exchange in accordance with their rules. The following is the letter of the president of the railroad referred to in the resolution:—

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
13 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1870.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON ADDITIONS TO STOCK LIST OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE:—

GENTLEMEN—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad is organized under the laws of Illinois and Iowa.

	Miles.
The entire length of road owned and operated by this company is	552
The entire length of road leased and operated by the company is	56
Total	608

The capital stock of the company is	$15,999,900
Fractional shares convertible into stock	100
Bonds, Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, 7 per cent	1,397,000
Income bonds, 7 per cent	16,000
Bonds, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, 7 per cent	7,376,000
Fractional agreements convertible into bonds	643

The transfer office is at the office of the company, No. 13 William street, and the stock is registered at the Corn Exchange Bank. Very respectfully,

J. F. TRACY, President.

The following is the letter of the president of the Corn Exchange Bank, certifying to the registration:—

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1870.

W. H. NELISON, President of the New York Stock Exchange:—

SIR—By request of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, I inform you that the registry of the stock certificates of that company has been accepted by this bank, and that the terms expressly agreed on are as follows:—That the registry of shares issued shall be only for a similar number of shares at the same time cancelled, and that there shall be no registry of share without such cancelment, unless full public notice of a new issue be first given by said company, and from information from your Exchange that it has received due notice of such intended new issue. I enclose a certificate from the transfer clerk of the railroad company, showing its present capital stock to be $16,000,000, and shares outstanding 199,000. Very respectfully,

E. W. DUNHAM, President.

Rock Island is thus upon its good behavior once more. The price advanced to 119¾, but subsequently fell off to 119 at the close.

THE STOCK MARKET ACTIVE.

But if Wall street was dull for gold and governments it was more than usually active for stocks. The speculation again ran upon the railways and brought in new favorites. The feature was St. Paul, common and preferred. The former rose to 75 and the latter to 89¾, an advance for the day of over two per cent. A strong clique combination is reported to have been organized to bull St. Paul, and the effects of their manipulation were witnessed to-day. The rival feature was Lake Shore, which was pushed to 88¾ upon renewed reports of Commodore Vanderbilt's interest in the stock. As to the Vanderbilt shares, they were, with the exception of Harlem, heavy and lower, which strengthened the impression that the Vanderbilt party were realizing on Central stock and scrip to take Harlem and Lake Shore. Harlem rose to 148¾, Illinois Central was active in sympathy with the London quotation, which rose to 109¾ against 106 last night, and sold at 146¾. Pittsburg touched 99, Fort Wayne 92, and Ohio and Mississippi 29¾. Northwest, having a heavy bonded debt, was quiet in this buoyancy, but upon the announcement that the receipts for the first week in February had fallen off only $8,000 against $60,000 last week, the price improved, but the stock was not active. Erie was weak and lower on the sudden closing of the books by the company, for the purpose, it is alleged, of intercepting a number of "stamped" English certificates, which have been sent home from London. The object of the manœuvre is not exactly understood by the street, and some trouble and litigation are looked for. Western Union was heavy and Pacific Mail strong. Cumberland was stronger and advanced about two per cent.

The following were the closing prices at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 69 a 69½; Cumberland, 33¾ a 35; Western Union, 35¼ a 35¾; Quicksilver, 14; Mariposa preferred, 20 a 21; Pacific Mail, 41¾ a 41½; Boston Water Power, 15 bid; Adams Express, 64¼ a 64¾; Wells-Fargo Express, 19¼ a 20¼; American Express, 37¾ a 37½; United States Express, 50 a 51¼; Merchants' Union Express, 6 bid; New York Central consolidated, 97¾ a 98¼; Hudson River scrip, 98¾ a 90¾; Harlem, 148 a 148¾; Erie, 24½ a 24¾; do. preferred, 42 a 43; Reading, 97¼ a 97¾; Michigan Central, 121 bid; Lake Shore, 87¼ a 88; Illinois Central, 143 a 144¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93¼ a 93¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 73¾ a 73½; do. preferred, 89¾ a 89¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74¾ a 74¾; Rock Island, 118¾ a 119; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 74¾ a 74¾; do. preferred, 88¾ a 88½; Toledo and Wabash, 47¾; do. preferred, 75¾; Fort Wayne, 91¾ bid; Alton and Terre Haute, 28 a 28¾; do. preferred, 60¾ bid; Ohio and Mississippi, 29¾ a 29¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, 105 a 106; New Jersey Central, 100¼ a 100¾; Chicago and Alton, 148 a 149¾; do. preferred, 150; Morris and Essex, 86¾ a 86¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 108¾ a 108¾; do. preferred, 108¾ a 108¾; Dubuque and Sioux City, 107¾ a 109¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 19¾ a 19¾.

THE EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS.

The highest and lowest prices of the leading speculative stocks were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. consolidated	98¾	97¼
New York Central and Hud. scrip	99⅞	98¾
Harlem	148¾	144
Erie	24⅞	24¼
Reading	97⅞	97¼
Lake Shore	88¾	87¼
Pittsburg	99	97⅞
Northwestern	73⅞	72¾
Northwestern preferred	89⅞	89¾
Rock Island	119⅞	118¾
Fort Wayne	92	90⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	75	73
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	89¼	87⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅞	29¼
New Jersey Central	100¾	100
Western Union Telegraph	35¾	35¼
Cumberland	34¼	33¼
Pacific Mail	41¾	40¾

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS

were dull for the general list. New Tennessees and new North Carolinas were firm and somewhat active. The following were the closing prices at the last board:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 56¼ bid; do., new, 49¾ a 49⅞; Virginia, ex coupon, 62¾; do., new, 67¾ a 68¼; Georgia sixes, 81 a 83; do. sevens, 92 a 93; North Carolina, ex coupon, 43 a 44½; do., new, 25⅞ a 25¾; South Carolina, ex coupon, 86 a 88; do., new, 85; Missouri sixes, 90 a 91; Missouri and St. Joseph, 91; Louisiana sixes, 72 a 72½; do., new, 67 a 68¾; do. levee sixes, 71¾ a 72; do. do. eights, 82 a 83½; Alabama fives, 62 bid; do. eights, 95 bid.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The rate on call loans was steady at four to five per cent on governments and at five to six per cent on stocks. It was perhaps the easiest day in the money market since the advent of the present general relaxation. Commercial paper was in active request at 6½ to 8 per cent. Foreign exchange was firm at last quoted rates, but dull, there being no steamer until Saturday.

THE CITY BANK STOCKS.

The following were the bids of to-day for the city bank shares:—New York, 134; Manhattan, 136; Merchants', 123; Mechanics', 135; Union, 127; America, 144; City, 210; North River, 96; Tradesmen's, 152; Fulton, 155; Greenwich, 200; Mechanics and Traders', 125; National, 116½; Merchants' Exchange, 103; Leather Manufacturers', 191; Seventh Ward, 107; State of New York, 105¾; Commerce, 120½; Mechanics' Banking Association, 124; Broadway, 200; Ocean, 85; Mercantile, 115; Bank of North America, 100; Hanover, 103; Irving, 115; Metropolitan, 140; Citizens', 130; Grocers', 110; East River, 105; Market, 118; Nassau, 105; Shoe and Leather, 140; Corn Exchange, 128; Continental, 98; Commonwealth, 111½; Importers and Traders', 140; Park, 163; Central National, 108½; Ninth National, 108; Tenth National, 107; Oriental, 150; Bankers and Brokers' Association, 111.

THE GOVERNMENT GOLD SALE.

At the government sale of gold to-day a total of $3,840,000 was bid for at prices ranging from 120 to 120.60. The lots awarded were as follows:—

100,000	120.50¾	25,000	120.50
10,000	120.40¾	10,000	120.44
50,000	120.50	10,000	120.41
25,000	120.53	25,000	120.45
25,000	120.51	5,000	120.51
25,000	120.48	5,000	120.45
25,000	120.46	20,000	120.48
20,000	120.48	20,000	120.46
20,000	120.47	10,000	120.44
20,000	120.45	10,000	120.50
20,000	120.43	10,000	120.47
10,000	120.51	10,000	120.45
10,000	120.49	15,000	120.51¾
20,000	120.45	25,000	120.51
20,000	120.50	25,000	120.50
50,000	120.50	25,000	120.52
65,000	120.45	25,000	120.51
260,000	120.42	25,000	120.50
10,000	120.50		

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway during the first week in February:—

1869	$182,540 00
1870	174,105 47
Decrease	$8,434 53

THE EXPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending February 8, and since the beginning of the year:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
For the week	$2,678,180	$2,660,313	$3,461,230
Prev. reported	16,578,713	14,777,193	14,675,326
Since Jan. 1	$19,256,893	$17,437,506	$18,136,556

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$82,617,667
Gold receipts	277,495
Gold payments	98,551
Gold balance	76,957,742
Currency receipts	345,215
Currency payments	214,800
Currency balance	5,878,803
General balance	82,927,097
Customs	277,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Feb. 9—10:15 A. M.

$26000 US 6's, '81, reg	118	200 shs U S Ex b c	49¾
7000 US 5-20, c, '62	115	200 do	50
5000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	113¾	300 N Y C & H R RR	98½
1500 US 5-20, c, '67	113¾	25 do	98¾
50000 do s3	113¾	100 do	98¾
10000 Tenn 6's, ex cou	56¾	100 do b call	98¾
10000 Tenn 6's, n	49¼	90000 N Y C & H R RR c	98¾
10000 do	49¾	11000 do b c	98¾
4000 do	49¾	200 Erie RR	24¾
500 00 do s30	49¾	200 Harlem RR	148
65000 do	49¾	600 do	147
5000 Va 6's, ex cou	62¾	200 do b6 call	147¾
15000 do	62¾	1500 Reading RR	97¾
10000 Va 6's, new	62¾	1100 do	97¾
1000 do	62¾	700 do b3	97¾
16000 N Car 6's	44	1000 do b5 b c	97¾
16000 do	44¾	200 do	97¾
16000 N Car 6's, new	25½	20 Mich Cen RR	120
15000 do	25¾	100 do b c	122
1000 Missouri 6's	91	1300 L S & M S RR	87¾
10000 do	90¾	200 do	87¾
10000 do	90	200 do	87¾
5000 Mo 6's	89¾	200 do b	87¾
25000 do	89¾	100 do b30	88
10000 Mo 6's, H & StJo Iss	91	400 do	87¾
15000 La 6's, 1b	71½	200 do	87¾
10000 Brooklyn 6's, w. i.	93	200 do	87¾
5000 Ala 8's, bonds	95	25 Panama RR b c	122
1000 N Y 7's, b 1, reg	103¾	300 Illinois Cen RR	141
4000 N Y Cen 6's, '83	91	100 do	142¾
9000 Erie 2d mtge, '79	91	500 do	143
40 0 Hudson 2d, s f bds	105	100 do s60	142¾
2000 Mich Cen 8's, n bs	120	200 Clev & Pit RR	98
15000 Cen Pac RR g bds	95¾	1300 Chic & N W RR	72¾
7000 do	95¾	100 do b call	72¾
6000 U Pac RR 1st m	87	100 C & N W RR pfd	89¾
1000 Chic & NW 1st m	93	500 do	89¾
5000 do	93¾	100 do	89¾
10000 Great West 2d m	77	200 New Jersey Cen RR	100¾
5000 Quincy & Tol 1st	83	300 do	100¾
5000 Chic & Al 1st, bs, b c	96¾	71 Pitts, F W & C gtd	90¾
5000 M & Ba 1st m	101	150 Chic & Alton	149
33000 C, C & Ind C 1st m	75¾	100 Ill & St P pref	87¾
20 shs Hanover Bank	104	400 do	87¾
94 Ninth Nat Bank	109	100 do	87¾
90 Tenth Nat Bank	107	800 do	88
50 Bank's at Brokers' As	111	200 Tol, Wab & W	47¾
500 Quick Sil	14	100 do b30 b call	45¾
100 do b60	14¼	100 Alt & Ter H RR	28
104 Pac M SS Co	41¾	200 Alt & Ter H pref	61
100 do b c	41¾	500 Chic & Miss RR	29¾
100 Cum Coal pf b c	35¾	500 do	29¾
100 do	34¾	800 do	29¾
100 Brans C Land	8	180 Chic, Bur & Qy RR	158
200 Adams Ex	63¾	25 Del, Lack & W	105¾
100 do	63¾	50 H & St Jo RR pf	108
100 do b60 call	63¾	500 Col, C & I C RR	19¾
5 Am Mer U Ex	37¾	300 do	19¾
50 do	37¾	100 do	19¾

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$26000 US 6's, '81, cou	118	$30000 US 5's, 10-40, c	112¾
1400 US 5-20, r, '67	113¾	2000 US 5's, curley	111¾
11500 US 5-20, c, '67	113¾	2000 US 5's, 10-40, r	109

One o'Clock P. M.

$16000 Va 6's, ex c	62¾	200 shs Adams Ex b c	64¾
5000 Va 5's, new	53	50 Wells-Fargo Ex b c	30¾
20000 N C 6's, n	25¾	140 Am Mer U Ex	37¾
4000 do	25¾	10000 N Y C & H R c b c	98¾
10000 Mo 6's	90	10000 do	98¾
5,00 do b c	90¾	200 Erie RR	24¾
1000 B'klyn 6's, w i	91¾	20 Erie pref	45
37000 Louisiana 6's	73¾	100 Harlem RR	148
10300 La 6's, 1 b	73	4000 Reading RR	97¾
21000 do	73¾	200 do b call	97¾
19000 do	73¾	200 do b10	97¾
10000 do b60	70	400 L S & M S RR	87¾
10000 La 8's, 1 b	85	500 do	88
19000 Tenn 6's, n	49¾	500 do b c	88¾
2 000 do b60	50	400 Illinois Central RR	144
6000 Tenn 6's, ex c	56¾	800 Chic & N W RR b c	73¾
5000 S C 6's, n, J'n & J'y	86	100 Chic & NW RR pf b3	89¾
1000 Chic & NW 1st m	92¾	100 do	89¾
7000 C, C & I C 1st	76¾	500 Chic & R Isl RR	118¾
1000 W U Tel 2's, bs	88¾	10 do	118¾
4000 Mil & St P 8's, 1st m	103	300 Mil & St Paul RR	74¾
1000 U Pac RR 1st m	87	700 do	74¾
2000 Mil & StP 7-10 con	89¾	100 do	74¾
3000 Chic & Mil 1st mtg	90¾	100 Mil & St Paul pf	88¾
2000 do	90¾	600 do	88¾
1000 Mor & Ess 2d m	82

SLEIGHING.

SLIDING OVER THE SNOW.

New York on Runners—A Splendid Day for the Roadmen—Who Were Out and What They Did.

People who affect to believe that a snow storm is in some way or another, and not very distantly, related to the proverbial ill wind which hasn't enough virtue in it to blow anybody good, were greatly exercised over the sudden turn the weather took on Tuesday night. This kind of people is principally composed of constitutional grumblers, shopkeepers who depend upon delicate footed ladies for their bread and butter, that not very small portion of metropolitan humanity who monopolize the sidewalks in the apple and peanut business, and ladies of an uncertain age and lost hopes who see in every snow flake a sore throat or a hacking cough.

Indeed, it may be quite safe to say that did it lie with these folks to stultify all the poetry written about winter, yesterday would have been a very dull day. However, the lovers of winter sports are happily in the majority in this town of ours, and so the anti-snow folks were allowed to grumble and make the most of it, while everybody who had a sleigh or knew somebody who had one to lend or hire or give away, or who could get one by fair means or foul, put himself into a comfortable overcoat and made tracks for the Park or Harlem lane. And the day was all that could have been desired by the most fastidious sport, amateur or otherwise, who ever enjoyed a ride in a cutter or made the soft acquaintance of a snow bank when the cutter cut the wrong way. The sky was clear as crystal, the air bracing and on the roads and in the Park "gentle breezes" whistled through the leafless branches of the trees, and played a merry tune on the telegraph wires that chimed in quite tunically with the jingle of the sleigh bells as cutters and "Portlands" and what not all on runners went swiftly by.

A finer day for sleighing was never seen in these parts, and had some good-natured fellow, in the ring with the weather authorities, given an inkling a few days ago of the good time that was to come to those whom snow storms most happily concern, it is quite certain that everything capable of being put on runners, from the immortal cheese box to the imposing "Albany," would have been made to do most joyful service. As it was the dealers in sleighs were the happiest men about town; and as for the livery stable keepers, not one of them was heard to complain during the day that he was not making "feed money," which was, of all things, one of the strangest in the world, because of its disinterested rarity.

FIFTH AVENUE

was, so to speak, alive with sleighs at an early hour, and long before the city had fairly shaken its lazy self from his slumbers the air resounded with the merry jingle of the bells. Where on earth all the sleighs came from is one of those questions which may safely be allowed to remain unanswered until some day next summer when statisticians most do cogitate; but the fact is that every side street from Washington square to Fifty-ninth street contributed its quota to the general procession of sleighs which during the entire day drew their long length swiftly along up and down the thoroughfare. The concrete pavement, for once in its day, was found serviceable, and that was in giving an excellent bottom to the snow. Save here and that where the pickaxes of Mayor Hall's men had dug huge cavities in their search after the stone pavement the track was excellent. The scene in the street in the afternoon was a most enlivening one, and recalled to mind the good old days of yore when winters in New York were downright honest winters with no hypocritical signs of a half growth summer about them, and when sleigh riding was not a thing of a day but of weeks.

THE PARK,

as a matter of course, was well patronized. Every sleigh that went on the avenue at all made it a special point to get into it by some of the entrances, where—in defiance of the police, whose efforts to keep their noses warm in many instances blinded their eyes to fast driving—it glided over the solid surface in a way that could only be appreciated by pedestrians who could not afford the luxury of a couple of runners done up to order. The drives were never in a better condition for sleighing, and during the livelong day and up to a late hour of the night the roads swarmed with the lovers of the favorite winter sport. In fact, a policeman who did manage to keep his nose warm by a periodical inward application of "rosewater" gave it on his patrolmatic word of honor that, up to five o'clock, over twenty-five hundred sleighs had passed a given point, which was certainly the very best possible evidence of the condition of the drives that could be given. But when

Came still evening on, and twilight gray
Had in her sober livery all things clad,

the scene in the Park was the most enchanting. Sleighs dashed by in dozens at a time, and many a sturdy occupant lent additional charm to the music of the bells by singing songs that were intended in a sing-sang way, perhaps, to make heart-prisoner of somebody safely stowed away beneath a goodly buffalo.

When night grew on apace the scene presented by the sleighs dashing over the roads—their outlines just made visible in the fitful glare of the gas lamps that line the routes, each cutter flitting along in the dim light like spectres in a mad chase after one another—was exceedingly attractive, and to a person romantically inclined one full of thought and beauty. In fact, although everybody tried to outdo everybody else in getting ahead on the road, everybody was in good humor, and the laugh and jest was bandied about from sleigh to sleigh in a manner that was suggestive of how easily strait-laced proprieties are set aside by the genial influence of a sleigh ride.

HARLEM LANE

was the grand concentration point for all the sleighs, particularly those which boasted fast horses. All day long the street was crowded with the coursers, and nearly all of the road men were out and in fine style. In the afternoon Dexter dashed out from the Park, with Robert Bonner handling the reins, from a neat little cutter, and right after him came Commodore Vanderbilt, all alone in his glory, in a "Portland" drawn by his sorrel and bay. Then came Helmbold, with his four-in-hand, quickly followed by Beaudevine, with his four-in-hand to a splendid "Albany." Prince Erie also put in an appearance in a cutter drawn by a span of heavy bays, and, strange to say, although Commodore Vanderbilt was right ahead of him, Jim didn't make an effort to "go" for him even once. Jay Gould dashed up the road soon afterwards with a bay to a cutter, and then came T. J. Coe with his bay, to a cutter; Hardy, with his gray, Frank; Turnbull, with the bay, Vanderbilt, also to a cutter, and John Sayres, with his bay and gray. Shepherd Knapp, Jr.'s, bay colt made the snow fly from his hoofs, with Shepherd at the reins, while Ed Jones came along with his dark bay and tried to lead Hosea B. Perkins' roan, Prince, which that gentleman himself drove. During the evening Weeks hove in sight with his dobtail "blue mare," Lew Pelty, with his sorrel, Frank Temple; Dr. Sayres, with his black ponies to an elegant little cutter; Jake Munzinger, with his sorrel namesake; Henry Clapp, with his bay Colonel; Charles Kerner, with his sorrel, and William Burroughs, with a fine bay. Charles Bellows also dashed along with Black Harry and Johnny Reb to a neat cutter, and tried runners with Dan Mace, who handled the reins over an easy going bay. Dr. Gordon's Sallie and Sam came up later in the day, as did Lockwood's Champagne Charlie, and D. E. Webb gave rein to his double bay team.

Taking it all in all yesterday was the finest "sleigh day" the road men have enjoyed in a long while. The snow is quite heavy in the Park, and if the thaw will just postpone its visit for a week or so there will be good sleighing for days to come.

A NEWARK AGENT IN TROUBLE.

His Arrest Last Night on a Charge of Fraud—He is Also Accused of Being Engaged in a Series of Bold Swindles.

Last evening, between eight and nine o'clock, in Newark, N. J., Mr. Louis Turfis, ostensibly carrying on the business of an insurance and real estate agent at No. 19 Springfield avenue, in the above city, was arrested and taken before Justice Mills to answer the charge of fraud preferred against him by Mr. Conrad Houth, of No. 368 Washington street. In his affidavit sworn to before Mr. Justice Mills Mr. Houth states that on the 24th of last December the accused procured from deponent the sum of $100 in consideration of being admitted as a partner into the business of the accused, the latter representing it to be in a paying, flourishing condition. The understanding was that if the arrangement was not satisfactory in a few weeks Houth could retire, his money to be refunded. He further testifies that after being in said business a few weeks he became convinced that Turfis was not transacting a legitimate business, but that he meant to defraud the deponent out of his money; and deponent believes that Turfis never meant to pay back his money, but to defraud him. The complainant produced a receipt signed by Turfis for the money paid. He was admitted to bail to appear for trial before the Court of Special Sessions. The amount of bail given was $250, Mr. Louis Heimer being the bondsman.

It is widely asserted by persons not given to mouth that this is only one of a series of swindles of greater or lesser magnitude in which the accused is implicated. It is charged that he induced a gentleman named Adolphe Freche to sign a bond going security for him to the extent of $3,000 for an agency which Turfis was anxious to obtain in a New York life insurance company, leading Freche to believe that he was merely signing an application for a loan for himself (Freche).

SURFACE BLASTING.

Another Blow at Hell Gate Operations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As supplementary to the historical *résumé* of the work of surveying and removing the Hell Gate obstructions contained in the HERALD of Sunday, the 30th ult., a few facts relating to surface blasting, taken from other sources than the Hell Gate operations, may be of service to the public in assisting to a correct opinion of that mode of removing rocks under water. The supporters of Mr. Maillefert have been so persistent in asserting his claims, and so ready to leave the impression that the engineer officers in charge of the work at Hell Gate are prejudiced against him, that a portion of the public, unacquainted with the facts, has been quite ready to believe that surface blasting in his hands was all that was claimed for it, and that Mr. Maillefert was the victim of the professional hauteur of the engineer corps.

The following facts bearing on the subject are taken from the report of the Secretary of War for the year 1868, and are contained in the report of the officer having in charge the removal of Middle Rock, New Haven harbor. He says:—

The depth of water on this rock previous to commencing operations was nine feet at low water. From the report in my possession I find that "a contract was made in November, 1862, with Mr. B. Maillefert for the removal of this rock to the depth of seventeen feet at low water for the amount of the appropriation—$6,000. After having fired thirty-six charges of powder upon it Mr. Maillefert reported his inability to effect the reduction for the sum contracted for, and a new agreement was entered into with him to reduce the rock to the level of 13½ feet for the amount of the appropriation. After firing fifty-four charges more the contract was substantially abandoned by Mr. Maillefert, he having found that their effect was much less than he had anticipated." The balance of the appropriation ($3,837) having been transferred to me, I felt confident, after investigating the matter, that holes might be drilled into the rock and charges exploded in them, which would result in removing a considerable portion of the rock, and that the amount available would suffice to remove the rock to the depth of at least 13½ feet at low water mark, which was the depth required by the second contract with Mr. Maillefert. An offer was made me by Mr. George W. Townsend to remove the rock to a depth of thirteen feet at low water for $3,000, or to work by the day and accomplish what he could with the money available. I accordingly made an arrangement with Mr. Townsend at eighty dollars per day. The work commenced on the 12th of July and continued to the 31st of September, 1867, a total of seventy-one days, the total amount expended being $5,680. The rock was removed to a depth of fifteen feet at low water in the shoalest place and sixteen feet in the deepest—two feet more than was offered to be done for $5,000, and one and a half feet more than was required by the second contract made with Mr. Maillefert for $6,000.

Here is proof conclusive as to the merits of surface blasting compared with the method of drilling even in its primitive and simplest form as employed on Middle Rock. When we add to this fact that no single rock of the large number operated upon by Mr. Maillefert has yet anywhere been removed to a given depth of twenty-five feet, or any other depth required by contract, and to the other accumulated evidence, right on the very edge of our South street piers and slips, Coenties reef reaches up its head, a formidable witness of what could not be done by surface blasting—the contract abandoned and an unpaid balance forfeited—what further showing is needed? Shall we pile Ossa upon Pelion of evidence and argument to give a quietus to claims which have such a record for their veritable triumph? But it is asserted that Hoyt's Rocks and Bald-headed Billy, in Hell Gate, were removed by this process. Let it be admitted. They were coat-tail pocket boulders—demolished, all of them, by nine charges, as reported by said B. Maillefert.

Scientific opinion, deduced from careful observation and repeated experience, has long been satisfied as to the merits of this pretentious system. The results of the late contract at Hell Gate have reiterated the old story. Three rocks were undertaken to be removed by December 1. Not one of them has disappeared, leaving the rock in the channel untouched, of which the survey was at hand months before the contract was written; two rocks in still water and out of danger were attacked. One of them, reduced in its decomposed and seamy strata from thirteen to seventeen and a half feet, the other scarcely scalped at all. The first Way's Reef, materially unchanged in its length and breadth, still has seven and a half feet of solid depth—its heart and core—lying in its virgin bed. On this reef at first the showing was magnificent. Quantities of rock were brought up, but their mossy sides gave some plain evidence that that locality had been visited years before the year of grace just ended. Examination discovered that over 15,000 pounds of powder had been spent on that rock eighteen years ago. When we consider the price for this work—about forty-four dollars per cubic yard, and the facility of the two rocks operated upon—we are led to conclude that something at least handsome ought to be done for such liberal encouragement in cash.

Three years ago Mr. Shelbourne estimated the Hell Gate work, one part with another, at eighteen dollars per cubic yard. When the government started this work on the contract system his bid approximated this figure, and he thereupon contracted with the government, in October, 1866, for the removal of two of the most hazardous and difficult rocks in the mid-channel of the Hell Gate passage. In speaking of this contract a Brooklyn Bohemian sheet said it was a libel on engineering that such proceedings should be tolerated. It is now announced that, as a result of experience, the cost of this work has been greatly reduced, the original official estimate being a trifle above forty dollars per cubic yard. If the cost is coming down to Mr. Shelbourne's estimate what *might*, then, or *claim has* surface blasting, with a record so barren of success, to a contract at forty-four dollars per cubic yard, not obtained by competitive bidding?

Beginning with the contract system, had the government continued it, the work starting at a low figure would have kept there, as a result of experience gained, a reasonable time being allowed and patience indulged till machinery could be constructed, modified and reconstructed as experience, self-guided, should approach the goal of success. As the matter stands to-day is it a question of powder exploded on the tops of the rocks as against machinery which has reduced the estimates as a result of experience? What is the experience of surface blasting? Forty-four dollars per cubic yard, and a *non possumus* at that.

It has been several times reported that Mr. Shelbourne's machinery was unable to withstand the pressure of the current and that he had abandoned the work and given it up as a failure. Mr. Shelbourne has built four drills in succession within a single year, the latest of which, weighing twenty-eight tons and costing $8,000, was entirely successful. It stood immovably in the swiftest currents of Hell Gate. This drill was broken by collision, August 12, and the contract expiring a few days thereafter, a renewal was not solicited. Although the available appropriations have been absorbed to meet other requirements, that proved but broken drill still remains the source of more cheerfulness and hope than when its embryo skeleton was first photographed in the visions of thought.

One final thing may be said of the Hell Gate work. The field is cleared of its mists and doubtful expedients. The plans have been sifted of their chaff, and many devices which were stillborn from the brain of their inventors have been buried and forgotten. The future is clear and practical. Theory and speculation will sometimes take counsel of humbug and pretence, because they are strangers, but experience, knowing them, will wave and frown them out of the way.

THE PANEL GAME.

How It Flourishes—A Bleecker Street Den—The Police Defied—A Mysterious Movement—The Den Closed.

The records of the police courts of this city, and the Tombs especially, have recently shown that robberies known by the term of the "panel game" are of frequent occurrence and constantly increasing in some wards of the city. The Eighth and Fifteenth precincts were formerly the ones most noted for this class of thievery, but so much notoriety was given to the latter precinct that Captain Hedden, who was unacquainted with the secret movements in his district, became alarmed, made investigations and drove the thieves out. Nearly all of them sought quarters in the Fourteenth precinct in which to ply their calling, and for months that precinct has attained an unenviable notoriety for the boldness with which they operated. About three weeks ago a notorious den of this class was opened by a wealthy politician in Bleecker street, between Crosby and Mulberry, and within a stone's throw of Police Headquarters. For several nights it was run, without any attempt at concealment—the female agents of the place rendezvousing on the corner of Bleecker street and Broadway. A paragraph in the HERALD about a week ago had the effect of closing it up, and for four or five days the eight or ten desperate females and their male pals have sought other places in which to operate.

So much by way of introduction. Now for the subsequent facts. On Tuesday night the gas in the establishment was turned on, the door was left ajar and the business was resumed. Tuesday night theience was run carefully. Last night the operators became more bold. At fifteen minutes before eight o'clock, at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker street, there were ten women operating for this single den, under the eyes of seven men, who stood between Broadway and Crosby street. Detectives and other officials connected with Police Headquarters were boldly seized and invited to the web. One woman attacked a member of the Fat Men's Association—a 310-pounder—and clung to him like a leech, in the presence of a Fifteenth precinct officer stationed on the opposite side of the street. The female followed him to the corner of Crosby and Bleecker streets, clinging to him, when the fat man remarked, "Leave me, you panel thief." He gave her a push, and, lifting his ponderous right foot, accelerated her movements to the slush beyond the pavement. Within ten minutes four men were seen to enter and come out—victimized.

At nine o'clock a gentleman who had observed all these incidents proceeded to the Central office, but as the Inspector was temporarily absent he reported the facts at the Fourteenth precinct station house. Sergeant Griffith was on duty, heard the report, smiled, stated he would inform the captain, and in fifteen minutes after the gas of the den was turned off, the door closed and all was quiet in Bleecker street, and persons who had business at the Central office could again walk the street without fear of interruption by the bold agents of a bold politician, who is the lessee of the place and would not like to see his name paraded in the newspapers.

The circumstances attending the sudden closing of the place last night give rise to a suspicion long entertained by citizens that some person connected with the Fourteenth precinct police is interested in the success of the house named. Those who know Captain Walsh will hesitate to believe that he is a willing party to such outrageous acts, but the time has come when the Commissioners should make an inquiry into the entire panel system and place the responsibility where it properly belongs.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

An Indignant Citizen—The Whiskey Tax.

The following indignant criticism of "Citizen" on the action of internal revenue officials is worth perusing. The writer prefaces his outburst of anger with the significant question:—"Are the whiskey dealers swindling the government or the government the whiskey dealers?" a question which is right for the public benefit to have well investigated and fully answered. "Citizen," then, in the course of his communication proceeds to say:—

Ever since the tax on distilled spirits has been levied and collected from distillers, rectifiers and dealers, the question whether the government officials or the men of the trade were the greatest defrauders of the public treasury—allowing a proper share in these transactions to members of Congress—has justly agitated the public mind; and, considering the immense revenue derived from distilled spirits, second only to import duties, and the great importance for the grain-growing West, the attention which has been paid to the question of taxing spirits, is certainly well founded. Unfortunately, the history of the whiskey tax and its collection reveals such an immensity of fraud, perjury, peculation, despotism and abuse of power on the side of the government officials, as well as among the trade, that hardly a blacker spot could be found in the annals of revenue laws of any existing nation. It is noteworthy that public opinion has been more or less prejudiced against whiskey men, and the same disposition prevails in the federal courts; but it is less recognized that the public officers have been mostly the co-operators, if not the instigators of these stupendous frauds. It is not our intention to whitewash the former class; but we might ask with propriety if the frauds committed by Wall street financiers, the gold gamblers, the stockjobbers, evading in various ways the taxes they ought to pay, or the manner in which the income tax is ciphered down to a mere bagatelle by a portion of our wealthy citizens is morally or legally better than the evasion of the whiskey tax? Or are the corrupted practices in our custom houses, or the spoils of vile politicians, in co-operation with as many corrupt contractors, less detestable? Whatever may be thought of the whiskey tax and whiskey men, it is undeniable that the whole system of taxation has brought in its suit a mass of corruption and degradation which penetrates, more or less, every public office, every counting room or manufacturing branch and many family circles, either directly or indirectly. Aside the economical results of frauds committed against the public treasury we have a most gloomy prospect for future civil liberty and republican institutions in the growing despotism shown by the revenue officers, a subordinate branch of the government, which at present assumes powers and twists, ignores or interprets the Revenue laws to such a degree that no crowned head in any constitutional monarchy would dare to do what a simple deputy commissioner does here. It may be proper to remind these gentlemen that arbitrary and oppressive Revenue laws have led to many bloody revolutions in this and other countries, and though the good people here have abundant patience and forbearance, there may come a day when these qualities cease to be a virtue. There is good reason for saying that the innumerable whiskey taxes are now reasonably paid in full, the frauds committed being comparatively few; that the seizures made, except for past sins, are mostly for violating one of these countless and often contradictory rules and orders of which only few know the existence; that the Revenue Department is laying every possible obstacle in the way of even honest dealers, by ordering a most complicated and troublesome bookkeeping, comprehensible only to few, thereby increasing expenses equal to the levy of yet another tax; by ordering, as we are informed, very costly instruments, such as meters and books, and when bought by the trade discarding them for the benefit of new patentees, in utter disregard to common decency and to enrich some favorite speculators and politicians. We may well ask what we are driving at under such rulers, and whether it would not be better to give to the commissioner what he assumes—imperial powers—without the restraint of laws, which now seem to be used more as a mockery?

"If a whole branch of industry, which pays such an enormous amount into the public treasury and counts as many respectable men as any other branch, can be ill-treated by the public officers, bleeding them at every pore, interfering, spying, suspending their business for the violation of the most trivial technicalities, or without due process of law imposing most troublesome and impracticable rules on the trade, instead of endeavoring to simplify the already complicated laws and decisions by interpreting them liberally and reasonably. Then the sooner we know that the commissioner has such unlimited and unrestricted powers the better for us; but in that case, for God's sake, do not make us believe that citizens have any rights to be respected, or that we have a free and republican government."

Rich Disclosures in the Custom House.

In the latter part of January last Collector Grinnell received a letter, signed "Victim," giving information of a system of fraud in the Auditor's department of the Custom House which was quite new to the Collector himself and will be so to the public at large. "Victim" suggests that in a vacant niche in the Auditor's office of the Custom House a statue of Justice may appropriately be placed, to remind the persons employed there that the Collector would exact rigid justice in that particular quarter. As a reason for this suggestion "Victim" states the following:—

In that bureau the employés are deeed of their hard earnings at the rate of twenty per cent. Inspectors suffer most. In the honest discharge of their duty they frequently make seizures from which an emolument of one-fourth of the net proceeds is allowed to them by law. If they are unfaithful they can realize considerably more. Goods when so seized are forfeited and sold, and in about one year or more one may, perhaps, receive the quarter alluded to. When one calls at the Auditor's office to make inquiry he is informed that the warrant for the payment of the money has not arrived from Washington; but, with a bland smile, he is also informed that if he needs the funds very badly—and I know only one or two inspectors who can wait—that his claim will be cashed on the spot. New Year is at hand, and, of course, needing the funds, one must succumb to the cormorant as he remarks that it may be six months more that the money can be got; but as soon as the signature is obtained and the victim relinquishes his claim he (the Auditor) goes to a private drawer soon thereafter and places the twenty per cent in his pocket."

This statement of "Victim" is understood to mean evidently that the inspector is purposely made to wait for his money, and, needing it, he is compelled to assign his claim, allowing a deduction to the assignee of twenty per cent on the amount, at a time when the money is already at hand to be paid over.

Old Barrels.

"Rough Hewer" applauds the HERALD for having made a raid against the practice of packing flour in old barrels. But he wants old pork and beef barrels included in the prohibition, and he asks to have the attention of the Legislature called to the fact that a law is needed condemning the use of old barrels in packing provisions.

What Shall We Do For Ice?

"Consumer" has made inquiries as to the probability of an "ice famine" next summer. He states that even if the weather should offer this be favorable for ice, but a short "crop," can be gathered. Ice companies usually have a surplus supply after the close of the summer season; but this year they have not. In Maine not 20,000 tons can be found. While by this time 1,500,000 tons have been secured in other years, now not a pound has been cut, and from last years stock but a very small quantity remnants over. In the Kennebec river there was never before a failure of ice, but this year not a ton has been obtained.

Views of an Observing Foreigner.

T. O. F., who is but six months in the country, who always entertained great admiration for the American republic, and looked upon the letters of Russell, Bain, Mackay and Manhattan to the English press as gross slanders upon life and society in America, is astounded at the prevalence of crime in this city. He asks that the HERALD, as the "head of the press in this country," should exert its influence that the roughs, scoundrels and murderers, who are mostly fugitives from justice in the "old country," be deprived of citizenship and the right to vote, as this would take away from them their political influence which is, in the opinion of our correspondent, the mainstay of the security they feel in the pursuit of their nefarious designs.

St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

While those concerned in the building of the new St. Patrick's cathedral are flattered and encouraged by the HERALD's editorial of the 14th instant upon the subject, they feel it due to the Catholic and Protestant contributors to that great work to call attention to an error into which the writer has unwittingly fallen, and which, if left uncorrected, must necessarily have a depressing effect upon the progress of the building.

You state the estimated cost at $6,000,000. It can scarcely exceed $2,000,000, a sum large enough, however, to press heavily upon the purses of our Catholic population—by no means the richest portion of the community—even when assisted by the liberality of their Protestant fellow citizens. The first contract was made by Rev. William Joyce, well known as the builder of the greater number of the churches erected in this city within the last thirty years, for $850,000. The building is now proceeding by days' work under Mr. Joyce's superintendence, and notwithstanding the enormous advance in wages and materials since that contract was made—an advance of 150 per cent—both Mr. Renwick and Mr. Joyce are satisfied that the figures I have given will cover everything. While no effort is or will be spared to make the Cathedral what you describe it, "the most imposing church edifice in America," no effort is or will be spared to conduct the work upon the most economical basis. Mr. Renwick looks for his reward solely in the fame which the masterpiece of Gothic architecture in America must bring to his name, and has donated his entire pay to the building. Mr. Joyce regards it as the crowning work of a long life, and has given up a lucrative business to devote himself entirely to it at an almost nominal salary. The staff of foremen is chosen with the greatest care, and their labor is one of love and enthusiasm, which they seem to infuse into all under their direction.

Up to the present time the outlay has been almost $600,000, and already considerably more than one-third of the work is done. An expenditure equal to that of last year will complete the outer walls. The clear story walls will be supported within by twenty-six white marble columns, thirty-seven feet in height, from the capitals of which will spring arches rising fifty-four feet from the floor. In the wall above this, at a height of seventy-two feet, the clear story windows will begin. At a height of thirty-five feet further the grooved and arched roof will cover all. To avoid any further delay an addition of at least twenty stone cutters is now needed to carve and prepare the marble for the pillars and have it ready for setting as soon as the outer walls are up.

If your appeal is heeded by those to whom it is addressed, and that it will be the six new Catholic churches erected in the city within the last fifteen months offer fair presage, the "white wonder" will be enclosed by the end of 1872, and New York possess a temple of which she may for centuries well be proud.

How Hackmen Charge.

"H. E." went to a ball the other evening, and, having a lady with him, took a carriage on going away. He was driven about two miles, offered two dollars, and the Jehu insisted on three dollars more. The hack had no lights, no number, and no nothing but a burly hackman, who, when the gentleman refused at first to comply with his demand, mildly suggested demolishing him with his fist.

The Harlem Railroad Depot.

Attention is called by "A Daily Sufferer" to the present system of changing cars at Forty-second street, on the Harlem Railroad. It is said that in the multitude of crowding vehicles the lives of passengers are constantly endangered. It is suggested that a platform should be placed there for the accommodation of passengers.

National Publishing House and University for the Blind.

correspondent explains the progress that has been made in this work of proposed benevolence which was started just previous to the war. The breaking out of the rebellion put a temporary estoppel on the work, and an effort is now made for the necessary aid to carry out the original philanthropic purpose. It is stated that $25,000 have already been raised and boards of trustees organized in several of the States. The proposition being to erect suitable buildings in Washington, embracing a publishing house and facilities for instruction. It is urged that $100,000 more money is required to carry on the work to successful completion.

Pertinent Query by a Commuter.

Are we who daily ride to and from the city on the New York and Harlem Railroad to have our lives constantly jeopardized through the recklessness of speed continually kept up while crossing what is known as the 109th street bridge? Are we to submit, or are we not?

A COMMUTER.

How Emigrants Fare in Rio.

An emigrant girl, describing the sufferings of Americans in Brazil, thus closes an indignant protest:—

If President Grant was to know how the American people were situated in this country I think he would take them home. Americans, or the American government, are only laughed at here by the dagos and niggers. If the American government mean to take us home hurry and do so, or it will have the dying curse of starved Americans. For God's sake take the unfortunate, deceived people out of here while they are able to walk.

ROME.

Looking to Italy—Condition o the Outer Kingdom as Reported in the Holy City—The Epiphany.

ROME, Jan. 15, 1870.

In Rome whatever is said and done the ruling powers always have reference to the rest of Italy and keep an eye on Florence. They declare that the "revolution" in the Italian kingdom, after having destroyed the foundations of the Church and dispersed the servants of God—after having committed all manner of iniquity—is now engaged in the game of eating itself up, tail and all; that Lanza is just as bad, if not worse, than Menabrea, and that never more will that kingdom enjoy a decent Ministry or a plethoric treasury—"quoth the raven, Nevermore!" As to the filling up of the Florentine coffers, that certainly will be a difficult and slow job, to say the least; but Papal infallibility is less worthy of credit in asserting that Lanza is not an honest Minister, seeking to promote economy to the best of his ability. It is well known that there is a large annual deficit in the Italian budget. It is almost a vital question with the new government to see that a remedy is applied to this state of things. But Italians are always disposed to see clearly and talk about a difficulty or a tough piece of work rather than to put hand to the job or extricate themselves, by earnest effort. It is their sole trouble now on the finance question. They are making progress and moving slowly, and can afford to pay up, but there is no one among them capable, strong and bold enough to make them do it. From the interior doings and negotiations going on in their capital at present, first with this one and then with another of the politicians, it is clear that Lanza's honesty will not yet supply the ability and will of Cavour—in fact, that he cannot get his countrymen to pay, and hence he will not be long the man for the position.

Trifling economical reforms are all the go, but nothing to strike at the root of the evil. A disbandment of the bulk of the army would put the government on its feet; for the Italian army will never suffice to preserve Italian independence if the stronger nations, France or Austria, should ever again take a whim to come and suppress it, *ai corpore*. Sending the soldiers home to work would, therefore, be the best means to recuperate the treasury and benefit the country at large; but king, rulers and the dominant classes of the people are all endowed with a belief that such a course would be but little better than downright suicide at once—or, as Count Menabrea expressed it to me not long since, "Italy cannot disarm while it is in the neighborhood of colossal Powers armed to the teeth." Last night being the eve of the Epiphany, or the anniversary of the adoration of the infant Jesus by the Magi, the shops were kept open until a later hour than usual, and the streets were paraded by bands of men and boys engaged in an uproarious musical jubilee over the festive occasion. They continued during the entire night to make the most torturing noises by beating ruptured drums, thrumming guitars, blowing shrill whistles and cracked trumpets. They scoured the city in bands of twenty and thirty, followed by crowds of screeching children, and during the performance sleep became an impossibility for many. A fair was held in the parish of Saint Eustaccio, the stalls of which were illuminated *a giorno* with torches, and here sweetmeats, fruits, chestnuts and toy whistles were retailed by way of refreshments to keep up the *festa* until daylight, when the cannon of St. Angelo announced the return of the Epiphany date. The festive celebraters are allowed full swing by the authorities, who even go so far as to stimulate them to cut high jinks before the angels on the bridge over the Tiber, and, verily, the population seemed thoroughly disposed to drown all miseries and cares in a grand display of fuss and noise.

The Romans are not "difficult" in the way of amusements. They will take a rushlight for gas fireworks. A few days since the Bambino, an image supposed to have been the handiwork of St. Luke, was conveyed to the Church of Ara Cœli, where it sanctified with its presence that particular spot and in an especial way blessed the steps of the building. The image is of wax, and it is confidently believed by the people that it was once surreptitiously borne off to the catacombs and another baby substituted for it. However, it declined to sojourn in the catacombs, came up out of them and deliberately walked back into its usual resting place in the city. Such is the firm belief of the superstitions, who look upon it once a year at the Ara Cœli with an especial regard of favor. Its countenance possesses the power of bestowing happiness on those of the spectators who catch a glimpse of it as it is being handed around. The ceremonies were attended by the highest dignitaries, in grand state, and the day has been a gala one, from a religious point of view.

FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Wilhelm Wackernagel, the great German philologist, died recently at Basle.

The remains of a new reptile with remarkable teeth has been found among the coal shales in the neighborhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Trajanopolis, the capital of the Roman province of Thracia, has just been discovered about four miles from Dym, near Enos. This town had 200,000 inhabitants at the time of the Romans, but its site is now a desert, owing to the miasmatic emanations of the river Hebrus. Among the ruins are the remains of a huge acropolis.

The tenant farmers of Montgomeryshire have indicted their game-preserving landlords for selling game without a license, and several have been sentenced to pay full fines.

OBITUARY.

George M. Wharton.

Mr. George M. Wharton, of the Philadelphia bar, died on the 5th inst., after a protracted and painful illness, which, however, left his strong intellect unimpaired up to the latest minutes of existence. In his native city Mr. Wharton held a position and enjoyed a reputation quite analogous to that noticeable in reference to the late Daniel Lord in the city of New York, both being conspicuously and implicitly confided in as combining with the Christian gentleman all the qualities of the safe, solid and considerate lawyer.

Both could sustain wrong with temper,
Nor stoop to think his injurer his foe.

Among professional brethren courtesy, kindness and liberality in practice were without any exceptional instances; and towards young and struggling aspirants a fraternal interest and cheering voice and hand were ever extended. From the bench of his State he was listened to with that marked respect which well known abilities invoked, and in the Supreme Court of the United States his powers as an advocate favorably contrasted with opponents holding the first rank at the bars of other States. A large number of the friends of Mr. Wharton in New York and elsewhere, while being apprised of his suffering under a painful malady which threatened his life at any moment, yet keenly feel the shock of his removal, and all must regret that the profession has lost one whose social virtues and entire legal career illustrated and elevated the character of a true lawyer by purity of life, of motive, love of justice and finally by the bitter pain of impending death, only causing the appropriation of that inappreciable boon promised by a common interceding Saviour—

My faith does not fail.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Several shocks of earthquake were felt at Marseilles on January 16, but no damage ensued.

Judging from some articles published in the *Pesther Lloyd* it would appear that Austria will ere long make war against Montenegro.

During the recent demonstrations in Paris every soldier received seventy-two cartridges, and the Minister of War stated that a regiment could fire 108,000 shots in half an hour.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 01	Moon sets...morn	2 13
Sun sets	5 28	High water..morn	3 07

Weather Along the Coast.

FEBRUARY 9—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Plaister Cove	SE	Snowing	32 above
Halifax	SE	Snowing	28 above
Boston	NW	Clear	30 above
New York	WNW	Clear	20 above
Philadelphia	NW	Clear	33 above
Wilmington, Del	NW	Clear	32 above
Washington	NNE	Cloudy	38 above
Fortress Monroe	SW	Clear	42 above
Richmond	NW	Clear	32 above
Charleston	NE	Clear	47 above
Savannah	W	Clear	47 above
Mobile	N	Clear	40 above
New Orleans	N	Clear	46 above
Key West	NE	Cloudy	68 above
Havana	N	Cloudy	61 above

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 9, 1870.

Herald Steam Marine News Fleet.

The following named yachts, which are capable of boarding inward bound vessels outside of Sandy Hook and south of the Highlands, now compose our steam marine news fleet:—

Screw propeller yacht HERALD.
Screw propeller yacht JAMES.
Screw propeller yacht JEANNETTE.

The marine news office is at Whitehall slip, where all communications from owners and consignees to the masters of vessels will be received and forwarded free of charge.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet.

The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting held March 3, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

Letters or news packages for the HERALD should not, therefore, be entrusted to the charge of any pretended agents of the New York Associated Press.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sail's	Destination.	Offices.
Atalanta	Feb 12	London	55 Broadway.
Iowa	Feb 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Wash'ln	Feb 12	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Pennsylvania	Feb 12	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Rhein	Feb 12	Bremen, &c	68 Broad street.
Manhattan	Feb 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Anglia	Feb 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Helvetia	Feb 19	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Baltim're	Feb 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Donau	Feb 19	Bremen, &c	68 Broad street.
City of New York	Feb 22	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Minnesota	Feb 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Cella	Feb 27	London	55 Broadway.
Columbia	Feb 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	March 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Europa	March 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	March 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Colorado	March 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

CLEARED.

Steamship Nemesis (Br), Billings, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.

Steamship Nebraska (Br), Guard, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.

Steamship Tripoli (Br), Harris, Liverpool—Chas G Francklyn.

Steamship Hatteras, Blackwood, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.

Ship New World, Champion, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship La Duchesse d'Orleans, Hines, Havana—J B Phillips & Sons.

Bark Summer Fuef (NG), Albrecht, Liverpool—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Argonaut (Br), Sanderson, London—Peabody, Willis & Co.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Yesterday was, in the extent of auction transactions, the busiest day in the real estate market thus far this year. Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co., A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. and others disposed of a large variety of improved and unimproved city property. Prices realized were satisfactory. In Brooklyn, notwithstanding the attractions in this city, there were a large number present at the Commercial Exchange, and Mr. J. Cole disposed of some very desirable improved and unimproved property. The sale of 492 lots, advertised by Mr. James M. Miller to take place to-day at the City Salesroom, Brooklyn, was adjourned until the spring, when the sale will take place on the premises.

There is some excitement in real estate circles in regard to the precise meaning of the recent decision of the Supreme Court upon the legal tender act of 1862, but as there are few outstanding engagements extending beyond that period the effect of the ruling respecting contracts entered into prior to that date is not likely to be felt. The question whether renewals entered into since 1862, where the original mortgage was anterior to that date, would be held to carry forward with it a coin engagement, or be regarded as entered into upon a currency basis, is one that excites some discussion, and may occasion future litigation, but prices of real estate are still unaffected thereby.

The following are the particulars of yesterday's sales:—

NEW YORK PROPERTY—BY MULLER, WILKINS AND CO.

2 story brown stone front house and lot, 112 25th st, 179.9 ft e of 4th av, lot 20.5x98.9 ... $23,100
3 story brown stone front house and lot, s s 128th st, 205 ft w of 2d av, lot 18.9x99.11 ... 8,600
1 lot, s w corner 2d av and 104th st, 25.11x100 ... 3,100
1 lot adjoining, on 2d av, 25x1.0 ... 2,100
1 lot, s e corner 3d av and 110th st, 20.10x85 ... 10,550
2 lots adjoining, on 3d av, each 20x85 ... 14,550
2 lots adjoining, same size ... 16,000
5 lots, s s, 110th st, 85 ft e 3d av, each 20x100.10 ... 15,000
5 lots adjoining, same size ... 15,000
1 lot s e corner 3d av and 113th st, 20.10x85 ... 12,550
1 lot adjoining on 3d av, 20x85 ... 8,400
1 lot adjoining, same size ... 8,350
1 lot adjoining, same size ... 8,650
1 lot adjoining, same size ... 7,300
5 lots s s 113th st, 85 ft e of 3d av, each 20x100.10 ... 13,000
4 lots adjoining, same size ... 10,200
2 story house and lot, 21 Catharine st., 23 ft n of Henry st, lot 23x104.4 ... 18,850

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON AND CO.

1 lot n s 76th st, 205 ft e of 3d av, 25x102 ... 3,150

BY

House and lot 28 St Mark's place, 326 ft e of 2d av, 26x120 ... 18,500
House and lot, e s of 11th st, 285 ft w of av C, 26x94.6 .. 7,600

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—BY J. COLE.

2 story brick house and lot, n s of Heyward st, 78.6 ft e of Lee av; lot 19.6x100 ... 7,500
2 story frame house, stable and 2 lots, No 194 Franklin av, each lot 25x100 ... 7,600
Buildings and plot of ground, known as Nos 4, 6 and 8 Water st, 62.6 ft e of Fulton st; size of plot 113x125 x25 ... 50,500
2 lots, s e cor of 5th av and Bergen st, each 25x100 ... 3,900
2 lots adjoining, on 5th av, each 25x100 ... 2,800
3 lots s s of Bergen st, 100 ft e of 5th av, each 22x100 ... 4,500
4 lots, 88 ft e of the above, each 20x100 ... 6,000
7 lots adjoining, same size ... 10,550
1 lot adjoining, same size ... 1,075
4 lots e s 3d av, 20 ft s of 22d st, each 20x100 ... 7,200
5 lots adjoining, same size ... 8,575
1 lot s s 22d st, 100 ft e of 3d av, 25x100.2 ... 1,600
1 lot adjoining, 20x100 ... 1,500
1 lot n s 23d st, 100 ft e of 3d av, 25x100.2 ... 1,350
5 lots adjoining, each 20x100.2 ... 6,075
2 lots e s Van Sicklen av, 100 ft s of Baltic av, each 25x100 ... 700

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Eldridge st, e s, 46 ft s of Canal st, 25x83 ... $10,750
James st, w s, 50 ft s of Madison st, 25.7x100 ... 13,800
9th st, s s, 350 ft w of 2d av, 21x76 ... 6,250
27th st, n s, 200 ft e of 10th av, 25x98.9 ... 500
39th st, n s, 475 ft w of 6th av, 25x98.9 ... 14,000
41st st, s s, 150 ft w of 6th av, 20x98.9 ... 22,000
50th st, s s, 150 ft w of 5th av, 20x100.4 ... 7,500
75th st, s s, 100 ft w of 2d av, 100x102.2 ... 12,000
115th st, s s, 100 ft w of 2d av, 150x100.9 ... 16,500
Bloomingdale road and 98th st, 3 lots, 75x— ... 20,000
98th st, lot No 160 map, 25x100.11 ... 10,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Cherry st, No 174, store and cellars, 3 yrs, per yr ... 600
Fulton st, Nos 73 and 75, second story, 4 yrs per yr ... 3,000
Wooster st, No 55, 5 yrs, per yr ... 1,000
Stanton st, No 3 1/4, 4½ yrs, per yr ... 500
Pearl st, No 576, 5 yrs, per yr ... 513
Forsyth st, No 133½ and 135, 4 yrs, per yr ... 1,450

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Broadway, n s, 75 ft e of 10th st, 25.4x100 ... 5,400
Day st, n s, 300 ft w of Union av, 25x100 ... 1,30?
Court st, w s, 89.6 ft s of Huntington st, 19.6x90 ... 6,500
Dean st, n s, 350 ft e of Buffalo av, 25x107.9 ... 430
Ewen st, w s, 100 ft n of Withers st, 25x100 ... 1,000
Hart st, s s, 255.4 ft n of Broadway, 50x100 ... 2,400
Hayward st, e s, 215 ft e of Lee av, 19.6x100 ... 6,600
Jackson st, s s, 150 ft w of Ewen st, 25x100 ... 3,100
Ross st, s s, 2.8.6 ft w of Bedford av, 22.4x100 ... 1,500
5th st, n e s, 403 ft s of 3d av, 21.3x78.9 (deed 1869) ... 10,000
Main st, s s, 105.4 ft s of Front st, 37.10x10 (deed 1869)
Classon av, w s, 40 ft s of Quincy st, 25x85 ... 2,110
Hudson av, w s, 20 ft n of Webster st, 20x94.6 ... 208
Montrose av, n s, 175 ft s of Graham av, 22x100 ... 6,333
Myrtle av, s s, 245.7 ft e of Yates av, 50x100 ... 2,600
Throop av, s w s, 50 ft s e of Whipple st, 20x61.4 ... 950
5th av, s e s, 50 ft n e of 16th st, 50x97.10 ... 2,500

Westchester County.

NEW ROCHELLE.

Rose st, s w s, lots 36, 37, 38, 39, Benj Seacord prop, 127 x120 ... 1,000

YONKERS.

Albany av, s s, map of Oloff Park, 200x164 ... 2,850
Yonkers to Williamsbridge road, map Oloff Park, 150 x121 ... 2,453

OSSINING.

State st, e s, lot 2, map of Robinson estate, 46x132 ... 700

PELHAM.

16 av, w s, lot 406, Pelhamville, 100x100 ... 100

Hudson County, N. J.

JERSEY CITY.

Prospect and North 10th st, lots 17 to 24, including block 119 ... 10,500

HUDSON CITY.

Tonnele av, e s, lot 12, block 5, Bramhall map, 25x112 ... 760
Shearman place, n s, 112 ft e of Summit av, 100x100 ... 3,800
South st, e s, lot 58, map West Hoboken Land Association, No 2, 25x100 ... 1,075

BERGEN.

Lexington av, n s, lot 69, block No 1, Buck map, 25x90 .. 2,300

Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK.

Kinney and Prince st, n w corner, 25x78 ... 2,001
Washington st, e s, 222 ft from Hill st, 41.3x1.0 ... 6,000
New York av, n s, 454 ft from Amity st, 50x100 ... 1,100
Clinton av, n s, adjoining Th Adams', 25x150 ... 4,000
Broad st, w s, 1.4 ft from Hill st, 22x100 ... 15,400
Barclay st, w s, 100 ft s of Waverley place, 25x113 ... 2,500
Mulberry st, w s, indefinite, 25x82.11 ... 3,000
New York av, n s, 161 ft e of Amity st, 25x100 ... 1,100
Norfolk st, w s, 136 ft s of Bank st, 25x96 ... 2,200
Mechanic st, n s, 90 ft e of Broad st, 18x63 ... 12,500
Astor st, n e s, 193 ft s e of Brunswick, 24.8x85.1 ... 3,500
Belleville av and Ciane st, n e cor, 25x100 ... 2,500

MONTCLAIR.

Cottage place, 100 ft n of Munn st, 45x157 ... 562

ORANGE.

Monroe st, s s, 155 ft from Bell st, 26x107 ... 900

EAST ORANGE.

Glenwood av, e s, 255 ft s of Springfield av, 133.4x559 .. 8,000

CLINTON.

Bruen av, e s, 181 ft s of Spring av, 50x131 ... 280

BELLEVILLE.

Union av, e s, adjoining W Dean's property, 50x161 ... 250

THE GAS EXPLOSION IN BOSTON.

Its Terrific Effects.

[From the Boston Transcript, Feb. 8.]

The citizens of the North End, in the vicinity of the junction of Hanover, Blackstone and Salem streets, experienced a decided sensation shortly after ten o'clock last evening, and for a few minutes many of them thought they had been visited by an earthquake. For several hours during the early part of the evening the traders in the vicinity were conscious of a strong smell of gas. The attention of the police was called to the fact, and search was begun by them and the occupants of the shops and stores to find the source of the trouble.

In the shoe store of Mr. Newcomb, No. 166 Hanover street, the search was successful to a certain extent. While in the cellar one of the proprietors discovered a small hole in the wall through which the gas poured forth in considerable volume. An attempt was made to stop the cavity with a quantity of putty, and, to ascertain whether this had been done effectually, Mr. Newcomb applied a lighted match to the place. Instantly there was a flash, and a low, dull, rumbling noise under the sidewalk, and distinctly heard from the cellar far out into the street, followed by a loud report, although no further damage was done in the cellar of No. 166.

Fire was soon discovered in the store of G. H. Stetson, No. 168 Hanover street, and an alarm was sounded from box No. 17. These premises, with the others near by, had been filled with the escaping gas, and it is supposed that the explosion in the street forced the gas from the basement to the store, setting it on fire from the stove. The flames were soon extinguished, with a damage not exceeding fifty dollars.

The explosion was heard for a considerable distance in different directions, and it took but a few moments to collect an immense crowd of people, large additions to which were made in consequence of the ringing of the alarm.

But it was on Salem street that the damage was the most serious. The three story brick dwelling house, No. 28, owned by a Mr. Jennings, was completely wrecked inside. Every window in the front part of the house was blown out, sashes, glass and all. The first story is occupied by Mr. Ireland as a jewelry store, and here the floors were torn up and the counters, furniture and goods piled together in indescribable confusion, covered with the falling and plastering from the ceiling and walls. The upper stories were occupied by families named Hughes, Connor and Governor. At the time of the explosion several of the inmates had retired for the night.

Furniture was thrown from one part of the room to the other, the plastering was torn off in great patches, and the cry of fire in the street only served to heighten the excitement. A portion of the brick wall, several feet square, directly under the coping, was started out several inches, and it was feared would fall to the ground. The damage to the house must reach several thousand dollars, as it may be found necessary upon a thorough examination to take down the front wall. The most singular part of the whole affair is that no person was injured.

Another freak of the gas was to lift from its place and throw upon its neighbors the large corner stone in the sidewalk on the southeast corner of Blackstone and Hanover streets. The slab is of granite, is about eight feet square and as many inches thick, and weighs probably a ton or more.

Some of the windows in the grocery store of George H. Abbott & Co., No. 150, were shattered, and a drain in the cellar of house No. 18 Salem street was blown up, and perhaps other small damages will be discovered.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

7 NORFOLK ST.—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; willing to go in the country; good reference.

11 UNION COURT, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A first class cook; hotel, boarding house or restaurant; by day, week or month; city or country. Can be seen for two days.

13 UNION COURT, UNIVERSITY PLACE, BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts.—A respectable girl as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; small private family preferred; excellent reference.

21 PRINCE ST., BETWEEN ELIZABETH AND MOTT sts.—A respectable middle aged woman to cook, wash and iron; no objection to housework; good city reference.

23 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook. Can be seen at her present employer's.

23 WEST 13TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A COMPETENT woman as first class cook; understands her work thoroughly. Best city reference.

25 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; good city reference.

38 VANDAM ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK, BOARDing house or hotel; no objection to the country good reference if required.

52 WEST 4TH ST., CORNER OF WOOSTER.—WANTED, a mother and daughter (daughter about 15; mother as cook; daughter to take care of infant. Call for three days.

62½ WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as good cook; is a good baker, washer and ironer; good city reference.

101 EAST 4TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as cook and to wash and iron; has good reference.

101 EAST 4TH ST.—A NEAT AND ACCOMPLISHED woman as cook or laundress; city or country; good reference.

104 WEST 18TH ST., VERY NEAR 6TH AV., FIRST floor, in the dressmaker's.—A respectable girl as good cook; understands all kinds of baking; very best city reference from last place.

130 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; good city reference. Call for two days.

130 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., first floor.—As good cook in a first class family. Good reference from last place.

134 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; good city reference.

134 ELLIOTT ST., FOURTH FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable Swiss woman as cook in a private family; good reference. Mr. WARLY.

134 WEST 20TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—AS PROfessed cook; can take charge of private tables in boarding houses or gentleman's family. Call for two days.

143 WEST 49TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl as good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; or to do general housework for a small private family; city reference.

156 EAST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable woman in a small family to cook, wash and iron; best city reference.

156 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; best city reference from her last place.

161 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; will assist in housework in a small family; best reference from her last place.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—As good cook; is a good baker; will assist with the washing; city reference.

205 5TH ST., OFF THE BOWERY.—A MIDDLE aged Scotch woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing.

207 EAST 20TH ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A REspectable Protestant woman as first class cook, family baker and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country if suited; has the best city reference. Call for two days.

208 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable girl as good plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference from last place.

219 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a large or small family; good washer and ironer and baker. Good city reference.

219 WEST 23TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AS COMPEtent cook; is a good baker; assist at the washing; best city reference.

220 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AN EXPErienced woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and jellies; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

221 EAST 21ST ST.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman as first class cook; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

221 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook; no objections to a boarding house.

237 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., second floor.—A respectable girl as cook; would assist with the washing if required; best city references. Call for two days.

241 EAST 29TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing; the best city reference.

241 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—As cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

241 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., rear, room No. 6.—A Protestant woman as first class cook; is an excellent baker; no objection to a first class boarding house; reference.

243 EAST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—Two young girls; one as plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both can be recommended by the last lady they lived with.

248 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—An experienced woman as a first rate cook; no objection to go in the country. Best reference.

248 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., basement door.—An English young girl, lately landed, as cook in a small private family; has a perfect knowledge of her business. Address ENGLISH GIRL for two days.

299½ 6TH AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS., in the candy store.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds desserts; city reference.

311 EAST 58TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As cook, washer and ironer; best city reference from her last place.

314 EAST 53D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNderstands all kinds of cooking, English, French and German; is a good bread baker.

318 EAST 22D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best reference.

319 WEST 25TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED PROTEStant woman as good plain cook, or would do general housework in a genteel family; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen all the week.

322 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl as cook; no objection to a boarding house. Call for one day.

326 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook and to do plain washing; best city reference.

337 WEST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; city reference. Can be seen at her present place.

342 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to cook, wash and iron; city reference. Call for two days.

345 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; has the best city reference.

370 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first rate cook; is thoroughly experienced; no objections to assist at washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy; first class city reference.

406 EAST 16TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—Two sisters; one as good cook, the other as laundress; would like to be in one family; best city references. Can be seen for two days.

412 EAST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a small family. Call this day only.

417 EAST 14TH ST.—A WIDOW AS PLAIN COOK or to do general housework; has a little girl; no objection to the country.

419 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS thorough cook; is a first rate baker and understands desserts; best reference.

437 WEST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young woman as cook and to assist in the washing in a private family; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

444 8TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A respectable woman as cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of meats and soups; good baker of bread and pastry; good city reference. Call for two days.

488 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—TWO respectable girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting and help with the washing and ironing; both willing and obliging; best city references from last places.

490 6TH AV.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in a small family; good city reference.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., room No. 7, second floor.—As first class cook; is an excellent baker and good washer and ironer; best city reference.

556 7TH AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.—A young woman as cook and to assist in plain washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days.

641 2D AV.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the washing and ironing of a small family; good reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

23 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., rear.—An American Protestant girl as chambermaid, plain sewer or as waitress alone; boarding house preferred. City reference.

23 WEST 13TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS FIRST class chambermaid and waitress. Best city reference.

32 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Two years' reference from last place.

35 WEST 43D ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress in a private family; no objection to assist at washing and ironing; good city reference.

38 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; two years and seven months' reference from last place.

48 CLINTON PLACE, PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress.

50 CHRYSTIE ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM NO. 3.—A respectable German girl to do chamberwork or housework in a private family.

51 GOERCK ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, 15 years old, to do light chamberwork or wait on table in a private family; good city reference.

108 WEST 40TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing.

110 18TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from her last place. No objection to the country.

128 8TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—A respectable young woman to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or to take care of children. Can be seen for two days.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—AN INTELLIGENT GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to instruct children; can be seen, with reference.

146 EAST 56TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV. (PREsent employer's).—A respectable German girl as chambermaid; is a good operator on Florence sewing machine; three years' good reference.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; can assist in washing and ironing; good city reference.

203 LEXINGTON AV., SECOND FLOOR, NEAR 32D st.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is not afraid of work; city reference. Call on or address M. N.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and seamstress; can operate; city reference.

207 EAST 50TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can produce good city reference.

212 EAST 23TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; has good references.

213 WEST 16TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable young woman as chambermaid and to take care of children; would do general housework in a small private family; good city reference given.

228 31ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., BASEment.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days.

240 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; good city reference.

241 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call for two days.

263 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference.

265 WEST 27TH ST., CORNER OF 7TH AV.—A young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing or in the care of children. Call for two days.

300 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

300 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTAble girl as laundress; is willing to assist with chamberwork or waiting; good city reference; understands all kinds of fluting.

303 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best reference.

305 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIvate family to do light chamberwork and waiting or take care of a baby; can be well recommended. Call for two days.

306 EAST 36TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, back room.—A young girl lately landed to do chamberwork or take care of children; willing to work and willing to learn.

306 WEST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; two years' reference from last place; no objection to a short distance in the country.

318 EAST 22D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or nurse in a respectable private family. Call for two days.

324 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and to do washing; good reference.

334 EAST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid or nurse.

367 9TH AV.—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; has the best city reference.

450 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer; best city reference.

487 9TH AV., NEAR 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference if required. Call for two days.

488 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 11.—A REspectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. Best city reference.

548 WEST 29TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable young Scotch girl to do light chamberwork; would take care of a growing child. Can be seen for two days.

656 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and to take care of children or would assist in washing and ironing; city reference.

756 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to do washing and ironing; city or country.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO DO CHAMBERWORK and plain sewing in a private family; good city reference. Address M. T., box 130 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND seamstress; good reference. Address X. Y., box 228 Herald office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 349 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; Winter and Spring Suits, $2, upwards; Wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates, cutting and basting. Call or address.

36 8TH AV., NEAR JANE ST.—A DRESSMAKER BY the day; thoroughly understands her business; quick cutter, stylish trimmer. Can be seen at present employer's. Miss STEVENS.

117 3D AV., BETWEEN 13TH AND 14TH STS.—A young, well educated German woman; understands children's dressmaking and all kinds of fancy work; speaks German well and is willing to take care of children. Apply from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

121 WEST 53D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., house standing back.—Will go out by the day or fit ladies at their residences and finish at home; latest fashions; best machine work; perfect fitting.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and would make herself useful when required; has best city reference.

137 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable girl as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of sewing, dressmaking, trimming and also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist in the chamberwork if necessary; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

157 WEST 28TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS SEAMstress and to help with chamberwork. Call for two days.

204 WEST 22D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A REspectable girl as first class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and cloaks; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would like to go to Europe. Can be highly recommended.

319 EAST 21ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine desires to go out by the day or week to private families or in a hotel. Call for three days.

353 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., FOURTH FLOOR, front.—A respectable person, who is a good dressmaker and trimmer, wishes a few engagements to go out by the day or month.

543 8TH AV.—A YOUNG LADY AS SEAMSTRESS, to go out by the day or week, with or without her own sewing machine; can furnish best reference. Call for three days at old number. Ring third bell.

700 WASHINGTON ST., CORNER OF PERRY.—A REspectable young woman as seamstress; can cut and finish ladies' dress; has no objection to do a little chamberwork in a private family; has good reference. Call for two days.

731 2D AV., NEAR 29TH ST.—A GOOD DRESSmaker, experienced in fitting and trimming, and has a sewing machine, will go out by the day, week or month.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW more customers by the day. Address H. B. H., Herald office. Reference given.

General Housework, &c.

1 HUBERT ST., CORNER OF HUDSON.—A PROtestant woman to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country.

13 MURRAY ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL to do general housework; no objection to chamberwork.

22 JAY ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO GENEral housework, washing and ironing; good city reference.

26 ATLANTIC ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; willing and obliging; good reference. Call for two days.

29 WEST 41TH ST., PRIVATE STABLE.—A COMPEtent middle aged woman to do the work of a small private family; is a good cook and excellent laundress; best city reference.

43 EAST 52D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND MADISON avs.—A respectable young girl to do general housework or up stairs work in a private family; city reference. Call for two days.

49 JANE ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL in a small private family to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting.

103 WASHINGTON ST., FIRST FLOOR, A REspectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family.

127 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—A REspectable young woman to do general housework in a private family; city reference.

132 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., in the rear.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good references.

146 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTAble young girl to do general housework; has good city reference from her last place.

154 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family.

192 1ST AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A respectable young woman to do housework in a small private family; is a very good washer and ironer and plain cook; best city reference.

210 WEST 23D ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—AN ENGlish girl to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

228 31ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., IN the basement.—A young girl to do general housework or to take care of children; has never lived out. Can be seen for two days.

269 WEST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family, or as chambermaid or waitress.

289 ELIZABETH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOman to do general housework; is a good washer, ironer and bread baker; good city reference. Also a young girl, to make herself generally useful or tend children. Call for two days.

310 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's.

336 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; is a first class laundress.

336 EAST 46TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging and not afraid of work; good city reference. Call for two days.

338 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework.

346 CHERRY ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable woman to do housework in a small family or mind a baby.

404 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A REspectable girl to do housework; no objection to a boarding house; would go a short distance in the country.

419 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do light housework in city or country; has good city reference.

612 6TH AV., OVER THE LIQUOR STORE, SIDE door, third floor.—A respectable young woman to do housework in a small family; can get city reference from her last place.

894 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK, ROOM NO. 2.—A respectable girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework; first class washer and ironer. Southwest corner of 93d st., 2d av. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

2 WASHINGTON PLACE, ROOM 16.—A YOUNG LADY in a comfortable position as housekeeper or similar engagement; used to refined society and well educated; reference from last situation.

22 EAST 12TH ST.—A WIDOW LADY AS HOUSEkeeper or to attend on an invalid lady or gentleman; best city reference given. Call for two days.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—AN ELDERLY AMERICAN lady, a stranger in the city, as housekeeper; can take full charge; or as invalid's nurse or other light capacity; will go out of the city.

67 4TH ST., WILLIAMSBURG.—AN AMERICAN widow of experience, as housekeeper in a private family; is capable of taking entire charge and willing to make herself useful; first class reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's. Call on or address M. D.

113 8TH AV., NEAR 15TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY OF refinement, education and ability, desires a position as housekeeper; would travel out of the city with a widower's family, and will make herself useful in every capacity. Call on Mrs. SINCLAIR.

517 6TH AV.—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A MIDDLE aged Scotch woman; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; with a widower preferred.

A YOUNG WIDOW WISHES A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper; triflers not noticed. Address Mrs. WILLIAMS, Brooklyn Post office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW OF RESPECTABILITY, having met with reverses, desires a situation as housekeeper in the family of a widower or elderly gentleman where her son, 6 years old, can be with her; no objection to a family of children. Address Mrs. HENDRICK, station G.

HOUSEKEEPING.—A MIDDLE AGED WIDOW LADY desires a situation as housekeeper, for which she is fully capable, or as an assistant in the education of children. Address box 3,642 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, A SITUATION AS housekeeper. Address A. B. C., box 229 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel or private family by a person having some experience in the business. Address for three days E. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A LADY ADEQUATE to manage any gentleman's house, as housekeeper; understands marketing thoroughly; is particularly neat and systematic; will take a general interest in baking and cooking, having excellent taste for all domestic work; the best reference given. Address HOUSEKEEPER, box 135 Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

19 EAST 41ST ST.—A SMART YOUNG AMERICAN girl to take care of a baby and assist the lady; can be seen at her mother's. Call for two days.

36 WOOSTER ST., THREE DOORS FROM GRAND.—A respectable young married woman as wet nurse; has an abundance of fresh breast milk; best city references. Call for two days.

56 WEST 24TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as nurse. Can be seen between 9 and 12 o'clock.

64 WEST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COMPETENT nurse; fully understands the care of children and willing to assist with sewing if required; can give satisfactory city reference.

103 WASHINGTON ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A REspectable woman, who has lost her own babe, as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days.

151 EAST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse or to do general housework; good city reference. Call for two days.

154 8TH AV., BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.—A smart young girl to take care of children and do plain sewing or light up stairs work. No objection to the country.

161 6TH AV.—AS MONTHLY NURSE. CAN GIVE first class city references.

161 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman to go out as wet nurse; can take full charge of a baby; no objection to go travelling with a lady.

181 VARICK ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG ENGlishwoman (Protestant) as monthly nurse; good reference. Apply from 2 to 4.

184 1ST AV.—A YOUNG MARRIED PROTESTANT woman as wet nurse.

184 1ST AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable married Protestant woman wishes a child to wet nurse at her own house.

211 EAST 50TH ST.—AN AMERICAN OF EXPErience as monthly nurse; is kind and faithful; best reference given. Call on or address Mrs. P.

239 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as nurse; willing to take charge of a baby; best city reference.

241 EAST 29TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG woman as first class nurse; speaks German and English; good city reference.

246 AV. B, TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A BABY TO wet nurse by a young woman, 20 years old, who has lately lost her own baby.

251 ELIZABETH ST., OVER BUTCHER SHOP, UP stairs.—A young and healthy American woman as wet nurse; fresh breast of milk six weeks old.

251 EAST 13TH ST., CORNER 2D AV.—A YOUNG American girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Call for two days.

259 6TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS., IN the toy store.—A young American girl as nurse and seamstress; well educated; willing and obliging; first class family preferred; no objection to city or country. Can be seen for two days between the hours of 10 and 4.

309 EAST 86TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, to wet nurse a baby at her own house.

314 EAST 24TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to take care of small children or to do light housework.

319 EAST 5TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., FIRST FLOOR, front room.—A respectable young girl, 16 years old, to mind a baby and do light housework.

335 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; willing to travel; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Good city reference.

340 EAST 12TH ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl as lady's maid or infants' nurse; two years' reference from her last place can be given. Call for two days.

340 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and chambermaid or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference. Call for two days.

355 WEST 26TH ST.—AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND to sew in a private family.

406 EAST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A., third floor, front room.—A young married woman wishes to take a baby to wet nurse at her residence; good city reference.

414 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days.

469½ 6TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—An American girl to nurse children; country preferred; best reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ELDERLY PERson, as nurse and companion to an invalid lady. For particulars address MATRON, Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

27 WEST 34TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—As first class laundress.

119 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress or chambermaid, or would do both in a small family; city reference.

126 8TH ST., CLINTON PLACE, SECOND FLOOR, room No. 4.—A respectable woman as first class laundress; understands fluting and polishing; would take a cook's position. No objection to assist with the washing.

147 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON avs., third story, front.—A respectable young woman as first class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; best reference.

216 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class laundress; understands all its branches; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

226 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; can flute; a first class private family; best city references; can be seen till suited.

226 SULLIVAN ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPEtent English girl to wash and iron in the country, or to do housework; has good reference.

253 EAST 48TH ST.—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE as washer and ironer and to do general housework, the other to take care of children and to assist in the housework.

321 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; best city reference. Call for two days.

323 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class laundress; good city reference. Apply for two days. MRS. CURTIS.

367 BOWERY, THIRD FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS laundress wishes a few more gentlemen's and families' washing; best of reference given.

412 EAST 18TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A WOMAN to go out by the day in a laundry, or would work in a saloon where she can come home at night.

490 WEST 26TH ST., IN THE REAR BUILDING, top floor.—A respectable married woman wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's or families' washing; understands all kinds of washing, ironing and fluting; best reference.

Waitresses, &c.

4 EAST 21ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble young woman as waitress or chambermaid; best city reference.

5 PATCHIN PLACE (WEST 10TH ST.)—A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as waitress or chambermaid and to do fine washing; good reference if required. Can be seen until engaged.

130 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., first floor.—As first class waitress, or would do chamberwork in a first class family; best city reference from last place.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young woman as first class waitress; can take full charge of the dining room; no objection to a boarding house; best city reference.

267 WEST 19TH ST.—A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG girl as waitress and to assist with children, or would wait on an elderly lady; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

324 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young girl as first class waitress; best city reference.

327 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A YOUNG woman as waitress and chambermaid in a small private family or to do general housework; is willing and obliging; would go a short distance in the country; best city reference from last place.

335 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS and to assist in the chamberwork; good city reference from her last place.

444 8TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A young girl as first class waitress in a private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference.

748 3D AV., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class waitress or chambermaid in a private family; best city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

Miscellaneous.

104 WEST 46TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS GERMAN servant, and useful for chambermaid or waitress. City reference.

203 WEST 11TH ST.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE desires a position in city or country in a family to teach, sew or make herself useful; understands music. Address B.

434 3D AV.—A YOUNG LADY TO TEND STORE OR to go in an office; speaks German. Call on or address EMILY.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO ATTEND A BAKERY—Has good city reference from where she has been living three years. Address J. A., box 117 Herald office.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT WISHES a situation as governess or travelling companion; can give the best references. Address Mrs. N. H. N., Washington, D. C.

A POSITION DESIRED—BY A LADY, AS GOVERNESS or as governess and housekeeper; a family of a widower preferred; no objection to going West. Address box 159 Post office, Herkimer, N. Y.

A LADY OF MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE AS FOREwoman in bonnet frames (understanding millinery) desires a like situation, either in a bonnet frame manufactory or in a millinery house, to take charge of the bonnet frame department. Address Miss F. R. LUSSIER, 125 Bloomfield st., Hoboken, N. J.

A YOUNG LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHING, wishes to obtain a situation as companion, daily or resident governess, to teach the English branches, French grammatically, drawing and rudiments of music; would not object to assist with sewing; references exchanged. Address or call on Miss M., 84 Charles st.

A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEment wishes a situation as visiting governess to teach the English branches, French, German and music; would also like to have copying to do at home in English or French and direct envelopes; terms moderate; excellent references. Address for one week Miss LEAH, Herald office.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A PERSON WHO UNDERstands putting down and altering carpets and making up lace curtains would like to go out by the day or week. Address Mrs. PARKER, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION as governess in an American family; she is capable of teaching French, English and music. Address Miss M. H., Roslyn, Staten Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, TO attend a bakery or to take care of a child or children in a small family. Can be seen at the southwest corner of 50th st. and Madison av. this day.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A FEMALE OYSTER COOK WANTED IMMEDIATEly—At No. 1,151 Broadway, near 26th st. Apply after 10 A. M.

A GIRL WANTED—ABOUT 16 OR 18 YEARS OLD, TO assist in the light housework of a small private family and also in the care of a baby; an orphan preferred. Call at 1,094 Myrtle av., near Marcy, Brooklyn.

A COMPETENT NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTed—One who understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; Scotch or German preferred. Apply at 48 West 27th st., Wednesday and Thursday.

A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN A PRIvate American family; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and bring city reference. Apply at 303 West 23d st.

A COLORED SERVANT WANTED—FOR A FAMILY of three, living in a part of a house; must be thoroughly capable to cook, wash and iron, with city reference. Apply, after 10 to-day, at 420 4th av., near 29th st.

A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WISHES A MAID; MUST be a good hairdresser; one understanding French preferred. Apply at room 105 Metropolitan Hotel.

DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY.—WANTED, A MIDDLE aged American or German female as nurse to growing children; only one that thoroughly understands the same and will take an interest in the family; to such a person a good home and compensation will be given. Those willing to go to Brooklyn may apply at 57 7th st.

GIRL WANTED—TO MOUNT PICTURES, TOUCH OUT, &c.; must be clean and quick. Apply at once to SARONY & CO., Photographers, 680 Broadway.

HANDS ON GENTS' TIES WANTED—AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

JUTE SPINNERS.—TWO FIRST CLASS HANDS WANTed; wages $8 per week. Address box 462 Post office, Paterson, N. J.

MOSQUITO NETS.—WANTED, A WOMAN THAT HAS had experience in cutting out and sewing mosquito canopies. Apply to E. D. BERRI, 180 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—WE ARE NOW PREpared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Me.

THE HANDS WANTED—AT UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, 637 Broadway; only such as are accustomed to the best and finest work need apply; situations for such permanent.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS. APply, with city reference, at 43 West 46th st., this day.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, AT 22 Lamartine place, West 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO IS COMPETENT AND UNderstands her business thoroughly. Call at 11 East 12th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS PERFECT SEAMstress and chambermaid, with reference. 167 West 47th st.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; city reference required. Apply Thursday, Feb 10, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, at 32 West 37th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO HAS lost her child, to take one to her own home. Apply at 230 West 19th st.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, WITH CITY reference. Apply at 46 West 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE FOR GENERAL housework and one for up stairs. Apply, with city references, at 313 West 58th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, TO TAKE CARE OF A baby and make herself generally useful; city reference required. Call for two days at 346 2d av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, WILLING GIRL TO take care of children and do chamberwork in a small family. Call at 265 West 37th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, AND to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family of three. Apply at 226 West 42th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE AMERICAN, GERMAN, OR colored cook; also a stout white boy to make fires and make himself useful. Apply at 128 East 22d st., front door.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO WORK; MOSTLY AS COOK and laundress; must be able and willing, and have city reference. Apply to-day at basement, 45 East 10th st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—250 GOOD ILLUSION AND Mechlin bonnet frame makers.
OAKLEY, WHITEHOUSE & CO., 290 and 292 Bowery.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS TO WORK ON custom shirts. Call for one week at 9th st. entrance A. T. STEWART & CO.'S, Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress in a boarding house; must be a very good washer; best references required. Apply at 215 West 14th st.

WANTED—100 HANDS TO MAKE SLIP STITCH AND wide end ties, at 306 Broadway.
H. SCHWARZ & CO.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST class cook; to a superior cook $30 per month will be paid. Apply at 342 4th av., where lady may be seen.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small private family. Inquire at 31 West 38th st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN OR AMERICAN woman as cook; she must make cake and desserts; good references required. Apply at 21 East 24th st., after 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG, HEALTHY WOMAN, AS WET nurse; an American having recently lost a child preferred. Address, with references, box 1,028 New York Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS AND CHAMbermaid; must understand her business perfectly and have good city reference. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at 82 West 11th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; city reference required. Apply at 144 West 35th st., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS THOROUGH cook and to assist with washing and ironing; none but a competent person need apply; best city reference required. Call at 27 West 29th st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, AS WAITress and chambermaid in a private family; the best references required; a permanent place is offered to good servants. Apply before 1 o'clock at 225 Madison av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK AND to assist with other work in a private family in a village near the city; one hour from the City Hall; a good home and good wages to a suitable person. Address, with reference, P., box 1,588 Post office, New York.

WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY REQUIRES A FIRST class cook, also a chambermaid and laundress; the former must be willing to do the course washing and ironing, the latter the fine. Call at 66 West 54th st., from 10 to 3 o'clock. Best references required.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AS VISITING OR resident governess, an accomplished and experienced lady to instruct thoroughly in English and French and good musician; only those capable of filling a first class position need apply; the best of references required. Call for one week at 17 West 43th st.

100 STRAW AND FANCY BRAID SEWERS wanted. Apply to Mr. HOPKINS, 12 Crosby st., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

332 EAST 21ST ST.—A WAITER, DISENGAGED, IN a private family; has best city references. Any notes addressed to E. M. C. will be attended to for three days.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION IN ANY CApacity; has some knowledge of hardware and is well acquainted with the city; good reference. Address H., box 120 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED farmer or farmer and gardener; Scotch, married, without a family. Address FARMER, 201 Fulton st., in the seed store, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE AND work on a farm by a first class farm hand; best of references. Address, for one week, box 1,774 New York Post office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS SOME SPARE time would like a position on a newspaper; is at present engaged upon one. Address JOURNAL, Herald office.

WANTED—THREE TRAVELLING SALESMEN, either on salary or commission; must be men of good address, with some experience as canvassers or salesmen; good references required. Call on or address W. A. ROOKS, 54 2d av., corner 3d st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED MAN WISHES a situation as coachman and groom; good city and country references. Call or address 119 East 56th st.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; seven years' city reference; can be seen at Mr. Coleman's harness store, 1,252 Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN; HAS lived four years in last place. Good references. Apply to G. H., at Dunscomb's harness store, No. 7 Great Jones st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINgle man; not afraid of work; understands his business. Has best city references from last employer. Address COACHMAN, box 122 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN of long experience; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; best city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 227 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS first class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Address EMPLOYER, 110 West 40th st., private stable.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom. Best city reference from last employer: best of all, never drinks. Call at or address 132 West 49th st.

A SINGLE MAN (AMERICAN) WANTS A SITUATION; understands general gardening, &c., and the management of horses, &c.; can give first-class reference. Address GARDENER, box 175 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, AS coachman and groom; is a first class driver; city or country; can come highly recommended. Address COACHMAN, box 105 Herald office, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTed—In the country, by an American single man; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; good reference. Address F. S., box 150 Herald office.

GARDENER OR GARDENER AND FARMER.—AN Englishman, with fourteen years' experience in this country, wishes a situation as above; his wife to take charge of dairy if required; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place. Address HURLSTONE, at W. C. Wilson's, florist, or West 14th st., or Pelham Post office, Westchester county.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GARdener, by a sober, steady young man; can furnish the best reference. Address J. M. NORTH, Orange, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly, is a careful city driver, sober and obliging; best city and country reference. Call on or address A. FAULKNER, 451 3d av., in care of Mr. John Fettrench.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GARDENer; single man; experienced in all branches of horticulture. Address F. SCHWANZ, Union Hill, Post office, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS GERman gardener, single man. Address J. SEILBERGER, care of McAzger's Hotel, Rondout, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL GARdener; is fully competent in forcing grapes, flowers and fruit, and laying out ground. Address P. O., box 193 Herald office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND GROOM, ENGLISH, Scotch or American, single, energetic, thoroughly posted, $300 per year. Address lock box 58, New Haven, Conn., Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man with one small child; can give the best of city reference. Address GARDENER, at Mr. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John st., New York.

WANTED—A PLAIN GERMAN GARDENER (MARried; must be a good driver, understand the care of horses and be well recommended. Inquire of H. F. JOHNSON, corner Desbrosses and Greenwich sts.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AN UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR FIRST class agents and canvassers to make money.
H. B. BETTS & CO., 55 Park place.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS—CALL OR ADDRESS the ACME LINEN MARKER COMPANY, 33 Barclay st., New York. New patent for marking clothing. Sure sale. Profits large. Capital required, $1.

A NEAT, RESPECTABLE BOY, ABOUT 15 YEARS old, wanted—In a merchandise broker's office; must reside with his parents; salary first year, $100. Address BROKER, Herald office.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE, about 17 years of age. Address, stating salary wanted, references, &c., DRUGS, Herald office.

BOY WANTED—IN A SHOE FACTORY TO EYELET shoes. An American boy, from 14 to 18 years of age only, need apply after 10 A. M. COVEL & MOWRY, 325 7th av.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE; SALARY $2 per week. Address in own handwriting box 3,198 Post office.

TWO FIRST CLASS SOLICITORS OF ADVERTISING can learn of an opportunity not often obtained by addressing ADANANTBUS, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUTH WHO RESIDES WITH HIS parents to learn the plated ware business. Salary small. Address F., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO CAN WRITE A fair hand, for general work in a store, good references required. Apply to S. E. HALLE & CO., 64 Franklin st.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AS PORter in a wholesale house. Apply at 55 Reade st., between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN WRITE WELL and fast hand. None but those with good reference need apply, after 11 o'clock, to BRAMSON & BRO., 629 Broadway.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE YOUTH, IN THE hosiery stock of a first class jobbing house, to learn the business; must write well. Address H., box 105 Herald office.

WANTED—A FRENCHMAN OR GERMAN, WHO speaks and writes English, as porter in a store. Address, giving age and references, box 1,185 Post office. Must be familiar with the confectionery business.

$500.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO two young men of good family and personal address having the above capital; to be returned to them in weekly instalments while learning a highly respectable business, by which they can make a good living after one year and a fortune in time; applicants will state name, age, residence and business. Address PROFESSION, Herald office.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—EIGHT FULL LOTS NORTH SIDE 122D STREET, between First avenue and avenue A, sewered and graded; no rock; superior location; price low; easy terms. W. MYER, owner, No. 9 Warren street, room No. 7.

A SPLENDID THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, Sixty-second street, near Third avenue, will be sold at a bargain if bought at once. WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,016 Third avenue.

A.—WE HAVE FOR SALE A FIRST CLASS HOUSE on Madison avenue; also others near Fifth avenue. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

ALLEN STREET, BETWEEN STANTON AND HOUSTON, Nos. 126 and 128, will be sold low and on easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, 100 Fourth av., near Twelfth st.

A FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, 25X60, LOT 103, Twelfth street, between Second and Third avenues, on easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, 100 Fourth avenue, near Twelfth street.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE FOUR STORY HOUSE, 25.9x98, lot 125 feet, with L on Thirteenth street. Stable, 25x73; for sale low, or would lease for a term of years. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE FULL SIZED BUILDING LOT, on Fifty-third street, for sale reasonably; also plots on Fifth avenue, overlooking and below Central Park. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—FOR SALE ON LEXINGTON AVENUE FOR CASH, the best built three story brown stone House and Lot on the avenue; 20x56x98; $5,000 below present prices if sold immediately; also a three story on Thirtieth street, carriage house and stables, at a sacrifice. Apply at 424 Third avenue.

A BARGAIN.—A BEAUTIFUL THREE STORY BROWN stone House, handsomely frescoed and finished, 22 feet front, on Beekman Hill. Price $16,500. Terms easy. MASON & WALTON, 141 Broadway.

B.—ELEGANT HOUSE, SUPERIOR STYLE AND finish, Madison avenue, $100,000; others, well located, $20,000 to $70,000. Apply to HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE and Lot 414 East Fiftieth street, Beekman Hill; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, 119 Walker street.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP stone front Houses (Mansard roof), 171 and 173 East Seventy-first street. Apply to owner, at 236 Bowery, from 9 to 12 A. M., or on the premises from 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—A THREE STORY basement sub-cellar brick House and Lot, on north side Eleventh street, east Second avenue: rents nearly $1,200; price $9,000. Apply to FANNING, 40 East Fourth street.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—110 WAVERLEY place; three story and attic; lot 22x97; price $15,000. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE AND Store, Bowery, near Grand street; $41,500; mortgage $35,000. D. W. T. COTTE, 136 Bowery, Real Estate and Insurance Broker.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House 10 Dunscomb place (408 East Fiftieth street); size 20x46x98; house in thorough repair; painted in oil throughout; first class neighborhood; will sell cheap on easy terms. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF PURCHASED IMMEDIATELY, the elegant new four story brown stone House No. 38 East Forty-ninth street, near Madison avenue. GRADY & FOX, 128 Broadway, corner Cedar street.

FOR SALE—383 BROOME STREET, NEAR MULBERRY; is a four story, basement, sub-cellar brick, altered into a store; has independent walls; gas and water throughout; in complete order; lot 25x95. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, 291 Broadway, room 17.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON WATER AND CHERRY streets, ready for occupation; no money required if improved substantially at once. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 209 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, WITHIN 100 FEET of the New York Life Insurance Company, new building, and on the same block; fronting on Elm street, with an L on Catharine lane; a very desirable building site. Address G. A. REES, 170 William street.

FOR SALE—A MODERN FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House, fully furnished, furniture new last spring, in a good location, on Second avenue, near Tenth street; price, with furniture, $27,000. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, 24 Third avenue (Bible House).

HOUSES FOR SALE BY
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street,
Real Estate Broker.

An extra size four story brown stone corner House, on Stuyvesant square, for sale at a great bargain and on terms to suit.

$23,000 for a brown stone House, in Thirty-eighth street, near Park avenue; also another House on the same street, for $20,000, between Park and Lexington avenues.

$22,500.—A handsome brown stone House, in Thirty-sixth street, near Park avenue, for sale on easy terms.

$17,000.—Three story high stoop House, in Thirty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue, for sale or to let on favorable terms.

Also several splendid first class Houses on Thirtieth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth streets, on the Fifth avenue blocks, both east and west.

NO. 123 EAST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET.
Four story high stoop brown stone,
Medium size.
Apply on premises, or to
HOLLY BROS. & KISSAM, 30 Pine street.

SEVERAL STRICTLY FIRST CLASS HOUSES ON Madison avenue for sale at a great bargain. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF MADISON AVENUE and Fifty-fourth street; also the House adjoining; beautifully finished in hard wood throughout; the best block on the island. Inquire on the premises.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 598—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT four story brown stone House, 25x65, in fine order. Apply in per bill on the premises.

46TH STREET, NEAR 5TH AVENUE—FIRST CLASS brown stone House, 4 story high stoop; superior order; price low. Others, $15,000 to $60,000 and upwards. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$18,000 ONLY FOR AN ELEGANTLY FURnished three story House; 11 rooms; all improvements; Fifty-sixth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; size 16x40, lot 16x31. Address OWNER, box 131 Herald office.

West Side.

AT A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A FULL FRONT HOUSE, 58 West Fifty-sixth street, finished in elegant style; street fully improved; seen at any time. Apply to owner, 51 West Fifty-sixth street.

A FINE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE FOR sale or to rent, in Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; 16 rooms. ROBERT F. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR STORY BROWN STONE ENGlish basement House, in Thirty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for sale very reasonably, as the owner has no further use for it. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A SUPERIOR HOUSE—JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE, $26,000; two upon the avenue, and others desirably located. Apply to HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

A DESIRABLE DWELLING, 25x60, LOT 100; THREE story brick, every improvement; Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue; only $23,000; terms easy. Possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON TWENTY-sixth street, near Ninth avenue (about 9 lots), with old buildings, suitable for factory purposes; plot good for tenement improvement; price low; terms easy. HOLLY BROS. & KISSAM, 30 Pine street.

A HANDSOME HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE, Forty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; price $28,000; only $5,000 required. Others in all locations. S. B. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A PLOT OF GROUND—66X160 FEET, FRONTING ON Jane street and West Twelfth street, between Washington and West streets, covered with a strong three story brick Building, with deep cellars, for sale; immediate possession; with other large and small plots in this city. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

B.—CHEAP AND DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE—at bargains; also a variety of lots, eligibly located and cheap. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

CHAMBERS STREET.—FOR SALE, WELL BUILT FIVE story marble front Store, about two blocks from Broadway; Pavonia ferry and Erie railway within three blocks; great thoroughfare; admirable location for grocery or commission trade. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 209 Hudson street.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE MARKET—ONLY $12,000; cash $2,500. D. W. C. LANGLEY, 665 Sixth avenue.

CORNER PROPERTY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE most prominent corners on Hudson street, over 100 feet on each street, with a separate rear entrance; in the immediate vicinity of ferries, steamship and steamboat landings, also a large number of other Corner Properties. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 209 Hudson street.

CORNER FOR SALE—ON HUDSON STREET, ONE block from Canal street; lot 26x96, covered with excellent buildings, suitable for light manufacturing trade. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 209 Hudson street.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FOR SALE CHEAP, FIVE Lots south side Fifty-seventh street, near Ninth avenue; left foot street; no rock; on the grade. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 209 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS 407 AND 409 WEST THIRTY-ninth street, 50x100, with Factory Buildings front and rear. Price $17,000. Inquire in the drug store 439 Ninth av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 147TH STREET, WITH WATER front, 225 feet from the Boulevard (new line), now being completed, making this a first class investment. Address G. A. REES, 170 William street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH—HIGH STOOP, MARble front House, 21 feet wide, Thirty-first street, near Grand Hotel; newly and magnificently furnished, rosewood piano, rosewood furniture, lace curtains, &c. Apply, between 12 M. and 1 P. M., to M. W. HAZELTINE, Attorney at Law, 57 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND FIVE LOTS, ON EAST river, entrance foot of Eighty-fourth street; desirable as a residence or investment. MURPHY & TOLER, 56 Exchange place.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT House, South Washington square; will be sold very low, on easy terms. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, 205 Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW—ELEGANT THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, 159 West Fifty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; extra plumbing; black walnut trim. Terms easy. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, a three story high stoop brown stone House, in fine order; newly frescoed and painted throughout; has all modern improvements. Apply to owner, R. MEARES, 267 Sixth avenue, corner Nineteenth street.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE ENGLISH basement House on Thirty-seventh street, just west of Broadway; $22,500; possession at once. DYE & CURTISS, 563 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR Sixth avenue, a three story high stoop brick House, in good order, with 12 rooms and all modern improvements; size of house 21x45; lot 21x98; price $23,000; terms easy; possession May 1. Apply to ALFRED BRIDGEMAN, No. 276 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP FRAME, brick basement and sub-cellar House in 111th street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Terms easy. JOHN SHIRLEY, 65 Wall street.

FOR SALE—184 LAURENS STREET, 25x101, NEAR Bleecker, extension of Fifth avenue to West Broadway. PROGRESS, 330 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE—NO. 340 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, three story brown stone, 16.8x55x100; will be sold cheap. HATCH & RIKER, 1,272 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP PHILAdelphia brick House 510 Seventh avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, in perfect order. For particulars inquire of owner, W. A. LEGGETT, 205 Front street.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—DWELLING, STORE AND Factory Property on Jane, Horatio, Lewis, Goerck, East Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh streets, avenue D and other parts of the city. Manufacturers and others requiring large premises or buildings, with or without steam power, can be accommodated by W. W. LYON, House and Insurance Agent, 63 avenue D, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, on Madison avenue. Immediate possession. For particulars inquire of C. A. JACKSON, 54 William street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE STORY BUILDING, 26x100, built through, with fine cellar and sub-cellar, suitable for any purpose, with dwelling thereon; on the premises, steam engine, boiler, pumps, &c. Apply on the premises, No. 107 Seventh avenue.

PROPERTY NO. 13 CLINTON PLACE (EIGHTH street), close to Broadway, for sale; a bargain; paying 14 per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

6TH AVENUE.—SEVERAL PIECES OF GOOD IMproved Property between Forty-second and Fifty-fourth streets, very desirable for investment, at reasonable figures. WATERLOW & CO., 885 Sixth avenue, corner Fiftieth st.

$22,000.—VERY CHEAP HOUSE, THREE story brick, 21x45x100, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in Twenty-second street. HATCH & RIKER, 1,272 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 BROADWAY OFFER for sale the following desirable Houses:—

- 2 story wood front, on 126th street, near 2d avenue.....$6,000
- 4 story brick front, on 53d street, near 7th avenue.....17,000
- 3 story stone front, on 49th street, near 3d avenue.....18,500
- 4 story stone front, on 53d street, near 8th avenue.....23,000
- 4 story stone front, on 50th street, near 7th avenue.....28,500
- 3 story brick front, on 37th street, near 5th avenue.....25,000
- 4 story stone front, on 50th street, near 5th avenue.....35,000
- 4 story stone front, on 51st street, near 5th avenue.....36,000
- 4 story brick front, on 35th street, near 5th avenue.....40,000
- 4 story stone front, on 51st street, near 5th avenue.....45,000
- 4 story stone front, on 80th street, near 5th avenue.....45,000
- 4 story stone front, on 56th street, near 5th avenue.....55,000
- 4 story stone front, on 5th avenue, near 86th street.....60,000

N. B.—Some of the above houses would be exchanged for vacant lots and cash or for a good class of tenement property.

AN UNFINISHED HOUSE, IN GOOD LOCATION, FOR sale—No cash required, and a further loan made if desired. Particulars with WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Jr., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE; SUITABLE FOR a ladies' or gentlemen's boarding house; lease, good will, &c., cheap to a cash customer. Apply at No. 65 Grand street.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK TWO STORY HIGH STOOP Houses, in 112th street; all improvements; price $7,000; terms easy. Apply on premises or to JOHN SHIRLEY, 65 Wall street.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DWELLINGS, AT MODERATE prices, viz:—
Broome street, three story frame, brick stable, 25x80.
North Moore street, three story brick, 21.6x75.
Charlton street, three story brick, 12 rooms, 20x100.
Charlton street, three story brown stone front, 25x100.
Apply to JAMES PRICE, 209 Hudson street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A.—THREE STORY AND ATTIC HIGH STOOP BROWN stone modern House and Lot, No. 292 Clinton street, near Degraw; size 25x55x90; price $18,000; rented to May at $1,600; terms easy. HOLLY BROS. & KISSAM, 30 Pine street, or WYCKOFF & LITTLE, 151 Montague street, near Court.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE NORTHWEST corner of Clinton and Lafayette avenues, some of those elegant four story high stoop brown stone front French roof Houses, 21, 22 and 25x48; lots 90, 110 and 200 feet. The 25 feet house is a corner, with elegant bay window facing south. These houses have been built by day's work in the most thorough manner under the supervision of the owner. All modern improvements replete. Black walnut front and vestibule doors; stairs and stair casings of the most elegant design; black walnut sash and French plate glass; dining room and hall wainscoted in black walnut; independent laundry, two bathrooms, three water closets, eight wash basins, butler's pantry, &c.; about 16 rooms, 12 pantries and any amount of drawers for table linen, &c.; hot air furnaces. Fifteen to twenty minutes by Greene avenue cars from Fulton ferry; five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance. Price moderate; terms to suit; about one-half cash; must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, to THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

FOR SALE—ON TWELFTH STREET, BROOKLYN, 2½ blocks from Prospect Park, two story and high basement frame, perfect little gem of a house, $8,000, or $9,500 furnished; owner going West. Address O. L. R. S., box 337 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL THREE STORY BRICK basement Dwelling; all improvements; new; splendid location; near Fulton avenue and 34 minutes from ferry; only $8,000; terms to suit. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 30 Pine street.

FOR SALE—IN CLASSON AVENUE, OPPOSITE Madison street, Brooklyn, a three story frame, brick basement, house, containing 12 rooms and modern improvements, 1½ block from Fulton and Greene avenues; terms made known on application. Can be seen at any time as above.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone House, 20.6x42, on Dean street, near Nevins. M. A. RULAND & CO., No. 5 Beekman st., New York.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A FURNISHED NEW brick House, in Brooklyn; fine location; all improvements. Inquire at 42 John street, New York, in chop house.

HANDSOME 2½ STORY, BASEMENT, SUB-CELLAR House, containing gas, water, range, Baltimore heater, stationary tubs; within 20 minutes South Seventh street ferry; $5,750; $1,500 cash. DICKINSON & CARTER, 16 Wall street.

LOTS IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR HAMILTON AVEnue and ferry, to lease or for sale. Apply to WILLIAM S. LEDYARD, 61 Beekman street, corner of Gold.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A FIRST CLASS LOCALITY IN Brooklyn, heavy trimmed three story and high basement brown stone House, 21x45x100, all modern improvements, for $16,000, and only $3,000 or $4,000 needed down. Cut this out and address or call for Dr. E., 138 Montague street, Brooklyn.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF NEW JERSEY AND HUDson county Property for sale to be had on application, or will be mailed on receipt of stamp, from FIRTH'S Real Estate Exchange, 19 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, ALL modern conveniences, gas, stables, outbuildings, adjoining Messrs. Becker, Marcy & McClellan. Sale low; terms easy; will exchange. HAMILTON WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau street, corner Pine.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A NO. 1 OPPORTUNITY TO OWN A HOME.—NICE new Cottages, on full lots, with from five to ten rooms, on cash payments of from $165 to $500, balance in easy instalments in lieu of rent, at Elizabeth, N. J., convenient to the Elizabethport depot and only 35 minutes from New York; title perfect. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New York, or Second street, Elizabethport.

A FARM OF 41 ACRES LAND FOR SALE AT VALley Stream, L. I.—Dwelling House and outhouses; one mile from the South Side depot. For information call on PETER FERAN, 92 Roosevelt street, New York.

AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, A FINE COUNtry Seat of 170 acres, with private track. Full printed particulars sent upon application to LEWIS BEACH, Newburg, N. Y.

AT KINGSBRIDGE, ONE HOUR FROM WALL street—Elegant Residence, 18 city lots, water front, high ground, stables, fruit, shade, $16,000; immediate possession. H. E. KLUGH, No. 6 Wall street.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, WITH SEVEN ACRES OF Land, for sale at Mount Vernon, near depot; good House, thirteen rooms, all necessary outbuildings, fruit of all kind in abundance, fine shade, perfectly healthy; a beautiful place for children; price low if sold immediately. JOHN H. GRAY, owner, 78 Cedar street.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM, ONE MILE FROM Katonah depot, Harlem Railroad; 45 acres; good land, with excellent water, fruit, &c.; buildings very neat, commodious, ample and nearly new; price, with stock and implements, $12,000. Apply to B. TRAVIS, Esq., No. 7 Mercer street, or address for particulars JOHN M. CORNELL, Katonah, Westchester county, N. Y.

A SPLENDID FARM—ON NORTHERN RAILROAD of New Jersey, one hour from New York; 40 acres; excellent buildings and fruits; $12,000. Several desirable Country Seats and Village Property on same road. Farms, all prices, sale or exchange. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—TO RENT, three delightfully located brick Villas: one furnished, adapted for winter and summer; stables, fruit and vegetable gardens, gas and all modern improvements; 35 minutes from Wall street. Mr. HAMILTON, 26½ Broadway.

A.—YONKERS, DARIEN, NEW ROCHELLE, JAMAICA, West Farms, White Plains, Newburg, Nyack, Cornwall, Bloomfield, Orange, Mona; Vernon, Greenwich, Rutherfurd Park Property for sale or exchange; Farms also. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

A.—73 ACRES OF GOOD LAND IN ONEIDA COUNTY; good Buildings, Stock, Crops and Tools; price $3,300. WM. FITZSIMONS, 235 East Twenty-ninth street, second floor. Terms easy.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE BY
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street,
Real Estate Broker.

$10,000.—A Farm of nearly 100 acres, in Westchester, on Harlem Railroad, within an hour's ride of the city, in exchange for a small House in Brooklyn.

Several choice Villa Plots, near the depot at Montrose, on Morris and Essex Railway, for sale or to exchange.

Long Branch Villa Sites, in plots of from 4 to 15 acres; also improved Property, both for sale and exchange.

ENGLEWOOD.—A FEW CHOICE RESIDENCES IN and near Englewood, $4,500 to $50,000; some good bargains. C. D. KELLOGG, 115 Broadway, or D. WALTER SMITH, Englewood.

FOR SALE—TENAFLY, NORTHERN RAILROAD, OF New Jersey—Country Seat of 10 acres; modern house, 14 rooms, and abundant closets; extensive outbuildings and farmer's cottage, garden and fruit trees; three acres in lawn; more land if desired. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., 125 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A LARGE WELL built House and ten acres of Land three miles from Hoboken. Apply to CHAS. CLINTON, 75 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON THE SOUTH side of Long Island, a small Farm of 17 acres, House, Barn and Outbuildings; situated at the village of Moriches. For particulars address GEO. N. TERRY, United States Hotel, New York.

FOR SALE—CROFT HOUSE, IN THE HIGHLANDS, opposite West Point, near Garrison Station; 40 rooms furnished; 15 acres land, barn, icehouse and laundry. R. K. McCULLOUGH, 923 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, ONE OF THE choicest Country Seats facing the Atlantic; adjoins the residence of President Grant. Will be sold furnished or unfurnished. House new, grounds spacious; icehouse, stable, all necessary outbuildings. Address WM. HELMICK, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE AND FOUR ACRES OF land, suitable for a gentleman's residence; large fruit garden. For descriptive circular apply to C. O. READ, Perth Amboy.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NEW ROCHELLE, A House, with 15 rooms, 1½ acres of Ground; also a small Cottage; price $5,000. Address box 61 New Rochelle Post office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, N. J., ONE HOUR from New York City Hall; twenty trains daily; house two story and Mansard roof, 40x40; lot 100x200; house complete in every respect, range, furnace, stationary tubs, marble mantels, hard wood floor in hall and kitchen. Additional Lots can be had to make the lot 300x200, or 1½ acre. A. M. PENTZ, 43 Pine street or JOHN W. UNDERHILL, 169 South street.

PASSAIC, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE NEW RESIdence for sale; three minutes from station; 14 rooms, with gas, bath, range, hot and cold water. WM. ELY CHILSON.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LANDS.—LARGE TRACTS, suitable for colonies, $2 to $20 per acre. Send ten cents for catalogue. W. H. NEWTON & CO., 23 Lexington street, Baltimore.

TWO TWENTY FOOT HOUSES IN RAHWAY, ELEVEN rooms each; modern improvements; carriage house, $10,000; one will rent for enough to pay interest on both. Several Houses to rent. J. TAYLOR, 59 Cedar street.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ON Long Island, four miles from city, 20 minutes by railroad from New York; 20 trains a day; five minutes' walk from depot. Large House, 15 rooms and cellar, in splendid order; coach houses and barns; plenty of water; three acres of land in lawn and garden, and fruit in abundance; more land and fruit if required. Apply before 12 M. to J. CORNELL, No. 1 Essex Market.

20 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXchange for small House in Brooklyn; 24 miles on Long Island; stocked with everything. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre st.

40 ACRES.—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT Newburg, on the Hudson, near city limits; magnificent river views, excellent land, living streams; fine improvements; nice grounds, choice fruit, beautiful drives, first class surroundings; splendid location. For full particulars, with diagram and price, apply to BALDWIN & IRWIN, 55 Liberty street, New York, or J. W. BLOOMER, Newburg.

$4,000.—FOR SALE, NEAR UTICA, A FARM OF 82 acres, with stock, crops and farming utensils, or will exchange for city Property. J. H. PHREN, corner of Allen and Broome streets.

$65,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE, MOSTLY improved Farms, all within 25 miles of St. Louis, Mo.; titles perfect and unencumbered (very cheap), to exchange for a stock of Boots and Shoes or clothing, to take to Texas; not particular about style. Address ROOM, 26 Dey Street House, New York.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A.—WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT IN THIS city in exchange for two full Lots in Sixty-fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; sewered and graded; no rocks; no money required. W. MYER, owner, No. 9 Warren street, room No. 7.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE (30 ACRES), PEEKSKILL, for a House; also one of 16 acres, near station; House and Furniture, Brooklyn; $10,000. J. H. POILLON, No. 7 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—EVERGREEN PLACE, on the Hudson, opposite Henry Ward Beecher's home, from 10 to 25 acres; best of land; house with 18 rooms and all necessary outbuildings. For further particulars call on the subscriber, A. W. SHEPARD, 14 New street.

THE OWNER OF A LARGE PROPERTY ON BROADway, down town, would exchange for Lots, well located, near the Park. Owners may address box 101 Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE, 125 SPLENDID Lots in the city of Paterson, N. J. Apply to KELLY BROTHERS, 225 Broadway.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE, CHICAGO LAND, WITHin the city limits, or immediately adjoining, in parcels from 10 to 100 acres, low for cash and mortgage, or will pay in improved property near New York city; also a handsome Country Seat and Lots in Brooklyn and New York to exchange for improved property. Call on or address E. J. POWERS, 203 Broadway, room No. 1.

$27,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR good city mortgage, a beautiful Residence, with furniture, horses and carriages, at New Brunswick, N. J. Call on WILLIAM GEE, corner of Elm and Franklin streets, New Haven Buildings, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

AT ORANGE—A COMPLETE RESIDENCE, FOR which will be exchanged a three story brick Dwelling on Thirty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, in perfect order. EDGAR TUCKER, No. 9 Pine street.

WANTED—CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY OR FIRST class tenement Houses in exchange for merchandise. Address with particulars, J. GOLDSTEIN, care H. B. Claflin & Co.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST CLASS BRICK or brown stone House, 25 feet wide, between Thirty-third and Forty-second streets and Sixth and Park avenues; price not over $35,000. Address box 1,974 Post office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A BROADWAY HOTEL TO LEASE—CORNER OF Thirty-first street, 107 feet on Broadway, five stories high, containing about 100 rooms, exclusive of dining rooms, offices, &c.; private entrance on Thirty-first street; occupied the past five years as a first class family hotel, known as the Clifford House. EDMUND HURRY, 44 Nassau street.

ATLANTIC DOCK WAREHOUSE TO LET.—TWO Stores on the North pier. Apply to WILLIAM S. LEDYARD, 61 Beekman street, corner Gold, New York.

A.—FOURTEENTH STREET STORE TO LET, NEAR Union square, Broadway and Fifth avenue; large, excellent location for any business; rent low. Apply in store, 28 East Fourteenth street.

A DOUBLE STORE, 45X74, TO LET AT 33 AND 35 Bridge street, adapted for grain or any heavy business. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 5½ Pine street.

A STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET CHEAP (NEW No. 420) Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street; all modern improvements. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

BONDED WAREHOUSE TO RENT—ON WEST STREET, near Spring, running through to Washington street, a substantial and capacious storehouse. Goods now in store; could be transferred to incoming lessee. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 209 Hudson street.

BROADWAY STORE TO RENT—FOR WHOLESALE trade, on the best part of Broadway, an entire building, running through 200 feet to Mercer street; rent moderate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 209 Hudson street.

BEEKMAN STREET.—TO RENT, A SUBSTANTIAL and elegant Store on the north side of Beekman street, near the Post office; basement and cellar can be had if desired. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 209 Hudson street.

GREENE STREET, NEAR SPRING.—TO LET, FOUR three story and basement brick Houses, for business purposes; good location for feather, flower or cap manufacturers, or any light business; would let them together or separately, at low rent, to responsible parties. Inquire of A. HERSHFIELD, 251 Broadway.

GREAT JONES STREET—TO BE LEASED FOR 3 OR 5 years, the substantial four story Building, No. 9 Great Jones street, near Broadway; lot 25x160, house 25x60. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

HOTEL TO LET—IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, E. D., the premises known as the Wall House, beautifully situated on a leading street and within twenty-five minutes of Broadway, New York. For particulars apply to JOHN TEARE, Real Estate Agent, 69 Broadway, Williamsburg, N. Y.

LOFTS TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND plenty of light; steam night and day. Each floor well supplied with water. Apply to J. T. PRESTON, 27 Rose st.

LOFTS TO RENT—FIRST LOFT OF NO. 14 BARCLAY street, close to Broadway; three upper double Lofts, 444 and 446 Greenwich street; two Lofts on Canal street, near West Broadway. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 209 Hudson st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—THREE FLOORS, WELL lighted; corner building, 240 Canal street; with entire use of steam Engine; gas throughout; opposite Earle's Hotel; desirable location for manufacturing gasfitters, printers. Inquire at 151 Centre street.

STEAM POWER.—WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, LARGE and small, heated with steam, well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to FRANCIS STOUVENEL, 2–5 Centre street, corner of Howard, or GEORGE WALKER, 192 Centre street, corner of Hester.

STORE TO LET.—LEASE, FIXTURES AND GOODS for sale; very desirable Store, 75 feet deep, high ceiling; on best part of the avenue. F. HAYMAN & CO., 74 William street.

STORE TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—IF DEsired. Rent very low. Store about 25 by 80, on Nassau street. Inquire immediately at 12 Ann street.

TO LET—A FACTORY UP TOWN, HAVING A FRONTage of 65 feet and depth of 25 feet, five stories high; steam elevator, shafting and 20 horse engine; would lease for a term of years. Apply to J. R., 77 Fulton street.

TO LET—THE FINE, LARGE STORE 279 HUDSON street; plate glass windows; good location for business; rent $1,600 per year. Inquire of JAS. W. COATES, 277 Hudson street.

TO LET—THE FRONT STORE AND BASEMENT and two Floors in the rear building No. 78 Beekman street; rent low. Inquire of FORD & TUPPER, 789 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE WAREHOUSES, FOUR STORIES AND cellars, foot of West Eleventh street, fronting on river; suitable for any purpose; possession immediately. Inquire of G. B. LAWTON, on the premises.

TO LET—A NEW STORE, 63 CATHARINE STREET, 20 by 80 feet, and Basement, together or separate, for one or more years from May 1. Apply to WM. H. TITUS, 375 Fifth avenue.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY SOUTH-west corner 125th street and Eighth avenue, known as Whitbeck's Hotel. Apply to A. RAYMOND, corner Fulton and Nassau streets.

TO LET—THE STORE 513 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets; best site in the city for a boot and shoe business. JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner Forty-second street and Sixth avenue.

TO LET—ON THE BOWERY, BETWEEN GRAND AND Broome streets, a 2½ story House, with Store. Apply to C. C. SANDFORD, 153 Bowery.

TO LET—AN OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY STORE, doing a good business, on the northeast corner of Second avenue and Twenty-third street. Apply to owner, 226 East Sixty-second street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—THE EXTRA SIZE, SUBSTANTIAL STORE 116 Pearl street, Hanover square; possession 1st of May. J. W. HAMERSLEY, 255 Fifth avenue.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BUILDING 162 GREENwich street, for a term of years. JOHN SHIRLEY, 65 Wall street.

TO LET—ALL FITTED UP—A SMALL CIGAR STAND, doing a nice business. Apply at 197 Church street.

TO LET—THE IRON BUILDING, 63X100, FIVE STORIES high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome street, now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, 22 Pine street. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to 686 Broadway, before May 1.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, SUITABLE for a doctor's office. 77 Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

TO LET—A LARGE LOFT, ON SECOND FLOOR, suitable for hardware or other heavy business, at 37 John street.

TO LET—FROM MARCH 1, THE THREE STORY Building 329 Hudson street, 17x100, and brick Shop, 35x36. WM. G. L. KING, 367 Hudson street.

TO LET—FLOORS, IN BUILDING SITUATED IN NASsau street, near Beekman, either separately or together, well adapted for the book business; rent reasonable. Address FLOORS, Herald office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES KNOWN AS 1,240 Broadway, northeast corner of Thirty-first street, being part of the Gilford House, consisting of all in the rear of the drug store, with basement and kitchen, and the four stories above, containing some 20 rooms, suitable for a first class club house. Inquire of M. A. WOODRUFF, 33 Fifth avenue.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOUR FLOORS, 40X60 FEET, from May 1. Inquire at 149 Chatham street.

TO RENT—LOFTS AND OFFICES IN MARBLE FRONT building 75 John street. Inquire in store.

TWO SPLENDID FLOORS—48 EAST FOURTEENTH street, third door from Broadway, over Le Boutellier Bros. Upper part suitable for dwelling if desired. Apply to GEORGE PLATT & SON, on premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LEASE, SEVEN LOTS ON West Thirty-third street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; an unfailing well on the premises. J. W. HAMERSLEY, 255 Fifth avenue.

TO DRUGGISTS.—TO LET, THE PREMISES NORTH-west corner of First avenue and Tenth street; old stand of Dr. Hyslop; house four stories, 27x50. J. W. HAMERSLEY, 255 Fifth avenue.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—TO LET—FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSES, desirably located, at rents ranging from $1,800 to $4,200. Apply to HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let, in good locations. S. B. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 West 23d street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FROM May 1; the three story brown stone 119 West Forty-seventh street, to a responsible tenant, for $250 per month. Inquire of owner, 201 Washington street.

HOUSES TO LET, BY
M. A. J. LYNCH, Cedar street,
Real Estate Broker.

$3,000 per annum.—An extra size four story brown stone House, on corner of Stuyvesant square, to let, with Carpets and Mirrors.

To let, either furnished or unfurnished, a brown stone House on Forty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A first class four story high stoop brown stone House on Forty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue, to let or lease for a term of years.

A large, first class brown stone furnished House on Thirty-fourth street, near Madison avenue, to let or lease to a private family.

A first class four story brown stone House on Fifty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to let, including Carpets (Axminster), Chandeliers, Shades, &c.; all new.

$1,500 for a three story House on West Twelfth street, in the Ninth ward, which will be put in repair before occupation.

Two first class full size brown stone Houses on Fifth avenue, near Forty-ninth street, to let or lease, with possession at once.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 898 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH street, furnished or unfurnished, and possession given on short notice; very desirable as to order and location. Inquire of Mr. DAVIS, No. 1 Cortlandt street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY only, three story and French roof high stoop brown stone House, well located, near the Park; near Broadway cars; rent $250 per month, a part of which would be received for board of two ladies and child six years old. Address D. F. G., Herald office.

5TH AVENUE.—FINEST LOCATION; POSSESSION May 1. Address DE WOLF, Herald office.

Unfurnished.

ALL RESPONSIBLE PARTIES IN SEARCH OF Houses, furnished or unfurnished, can be accommodated by calling on ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

A NEWLY FURNISHED BROWN STONE HOUSE, west side, near Thirty-fourth street; splendid neighborhood; $250. One in brown stone block, east side, unfurnished, $160. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY WILL LET his four story House, furnished, near Washington square, to a responsible tenant, for $225 per month. Address HAMILTON, Herald office.

A THREE STORY AND ATTIC HIGH STOOP BRICK Dwelling on Tenth street, near Fifth avenue, to let or lease; cost $2,500. HOLLY BROS. & KISSAM, 30 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE FRONT House on Fifth avenue, near Twentieth street, to lease for business purposes. HOLLY BROS. & KISSAM, 30 Pine street.

A.—TO LET—FIRST CLASS DWELLINGS, EXCELlent neighborhoods, at reasonable rents; responsible parties can be accommodated without delay. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

AT NO. 25 AMITY STREET.—TO RENT, FROM 1ST May, low rent, large House; all improvements. Apply to OWNER, at No. 9 West Thirty-seventh street.

AT LOW RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—26 Greenwich avenue, newly painted. House open 10 till 11 mornings, or apply at No. 9 West Thirty-seventh street.

HOUSES TO LET—FASHIONABLE LOCALITIES. KING & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 185 Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-third street.

SAVE YOUR RENT.—$1,000 CASH, BALANCE IN INstalments, about equal to rent, will buy a well located three story brick House, with improvements, in Brooklyn. E. H. BABCOCK, corner Court and Montague sts.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A NEW THREE story brick House, with improvements; rent $900; also a brown stone for $1,000; or sell on very easy terms. E. H. BABCOCK, Corner Court and Montague streets, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE BROWN STONE DWELLing House 127 Lexington avenue, with mirrors and all modern improvements, to a responsible party. Can be seen only by permit from the owner, 102 Pearl street.

TO LET—AT $4,000 PER ANNUM (QUARTERLY, IN advance), one of the most substantial brown stone Houses on Madison avenue, 24x80, with extension 14x10. Address U. L., Herald Branch office. No commission allowed.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, A FIRST CLASS THREE story high stoop brown stone House in Forty-fifth street. Address ALEXANDER, 82 Beaver street.

TO RENT—A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House in Ninth street, near First avenue; all the modern improvements; price $1,100 to a good tenant. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, 24 Third avenue, Bible House.

THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF MADISON AVENUE and Fifty-fourth street; also the House adjoining; beautifully finished in hard wood throughout; the best block on the island. Inquire on the premises.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PLEASANT FLOOR TO LET—LOCATION DESIRAble; rent moderate; immediate possession. 326 Second avenue, corner Nineteenth street. $35 a month.

A LARGE ROOM, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, suitable for housekeeping, or Board if preferred. Also one or more gentlemen can be accommodated with Board. 178 Hudson street.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, BEDROOM and Pantry, on second floor; conveniences for housekeeping. 154 West Houston street, between Macdougal and and Cottage place.

FLOORS TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILIES: SEVEN rooms each; bath and gas; will be let separately; rent low. Also a rear Building. 402 Eighth avenue.

GREATER PART OF FINE HOUSE (TWENTY-THIRD street) would be let, handsomely furnished, to a good family. Address R., box 762 Post office.

PART OF HOUSE OR SINGLE ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, to let for business or dwelling, at 86 East Ninth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

TO LET—ELEGANT FIRST FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS; gas, bath; furnished or unfurnished. Also other cheap Rooms. Call at 365 Seventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TWO large Rooms, on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, nurse and child, or for bedroom and parlor for a couple. Terms moderate; location good; 119 East Tenth street, between Second and Third avenues. For reference address H. A. S., 568 and 570 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE LARGER PART OF A three story House, with all the improvements, to a small family who will board two persons. Apply at 132 West Forty-seventh street, near Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, NINE rooms, in private house, 216 East Forty-fifth street, near Third avenue; entirely separate from upper part; range, stationary tubs, gas, bath, every convenience; house open. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 253 Broadway.

2D FLOOR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, together or separately; no objection to children. Corner house, 62 Amity street.

$7 WEEKLY.—GOOD SIZED, WELL FURNISHED Room, suitable for housekeeping, large pantries, hot and cold water in room, bath and gas included. 416 West Thirty-third street.

1,239 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GRAND HOTEL.—Furnished second floor to let, separately or together, with convenience for housekeeping, or for gentlemen; also a Room and Bedroom on third floor; $7 per week.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE OUVRIERE FRANCAISE, CONNAISSANT PARfaitement la couture, robes, lingerie, modes, &c., desire de l'ou rage, soit chez elle soit à la journee, dans des familles. S'adresser au 113 Bleecker st., 3 me. LOUISE RAMU.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER comme femme de chambre dans une bonne famille; bonnes references. S'adresser au 79 Greene st.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, AUCTIONEERS.

ART SALE OF THE

THOMPSON COLLECTION,

NOW IN PROGRESS AT

THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,

817 AND 819 BROADWAY.

SALES COMMENCE AT 11 A. M. AND 7 P. M.

DAILY,

until the entire list, comprising nearly two thousand

Oil Paintings,

shall have been sold.

"The catalogue does not exaggerate when it calls this the most numerous and costly collection of paintings ever offered to the American public."—New York Tribune.

"Conspicuous in the bewildering variety are many pictures worthy to adorn the finest public or private galleries in the world. Certainly nothing like it has hitherto been exhibited in the United States."—New York Herald, Editorial, Jan. 24.

The collection will be sold entire (no pictures having been added or taken from it), and without reserve or limitation, to close the estate.

AUCTION SALE.—AT 118 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH street.
A Rare Opportunity for
Housekeepers Wanting Good Furniture.
EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell all the handsome Household Furniture at the elegant private residence 118 Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this (Thursday) morning, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock precisely; all the Furniture made to order seven months ago for the present owner and will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.
Magnificent Rosewood 7¼ Octave Pianoforte,
Beautiful Parlor Suits, latest styles.
Covered with green and gold and crimson and gold French satin brocatel, silk, striped and plain reps; Works of Art, Bronzes, Clocks, Oil Paintings, Vases, Statuary, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Tables, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bookcase, Desk, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Linen, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, Sideboard, Extension Table, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Glass, China and Silverware, Table Cutlery, &c. Goods removed, boxed and shipped.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER.
Elegant Household Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes,
this day (Thursday), Feb. 10,
13 Tenth street, one block west of Broadway,
near Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, from Decker & Brothers,
Parlor Suits, latest styles, of the richest descriptions,
French Furniture, Cabinet, bois de rose, Etageres,
Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets,
Fine Paintings, Bronzes, Vases, Statuary, Parlor Ornaments,
Chamber Suits, style of Louis XIV.;
Library Furniture, Bookcase, Table, Books.
Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.
Velvet, Brussels and Medallion Carpets; brocatel, reps and lace Curtains; Paintings by eminent artists, Pier and Oval Mirrors, French imported Furniture, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinet, Etageres, Tables, Jardinieres, Encoignures; magnificent Parlor Suits, covered with French satin, striped silk, reps and moquette; Turkish and Oriental Chairs, magnificent Decker & Brothers rosewood Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; great selection Bronzes, Vases, Statuary, Clocks, Parlor Ornaments, walnut Bookcase, Table, Desk, Basket rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Linen, Blankets, Quilts, Bolsters, Pillows, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers; Lounges, covered with reps and haircloth; Extension Table, Buffet, Dining Chairs, China, Tea and Dinner Sets; Glass, Crystal and Silver Ware; Ivory Table Cutlery, &c. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers. Parties wishing to attend the sale take Broadway stages or Sixth avenue cars.

A. A. A.
Art Sale of meritorious Works of Modern Art.
BARKER & THEALL, Auctioneers.
The most important and attractive sale of the season of superior, high class Pictures, will take place at the
Gallery of Art,
845 Broadway
(opposite Wallack's),
on the 10th and 11th of February,
in which many rare and valuable specimens of the American, French, English, Belgian and Dusseldorf Schools may be found. The entire collection now on exhibition, and comprising over 150 of the finest and most desirable Oil Paintings heretofore offered at auction. They include choice examples from the following most distinguished artists:—"The Family Jars with Matrimonial Comfort," by Hendrick F. Schaefels, are admirably expressed; an exquisite Candlelight Effect, by Rosierse; "Selling Palms," by Bourgoin; "The Baby's Asleep," by T. Gerard; "Market Scene," by Verhoven Ball; a desirable and finely executed painting of "Poultry" and "Flowers," by Recker; two very fine specimens by Lanfant de Metz; a charming Flower Piece, by Anna Peters; "Fish," by Willerold; magnificent Flower Piece, by Bidau; "Cupid," by Haseltine; "The Pet Parrot," by Eckalowiez; "Saying Prayers," by Miller; "The Toilet," by J. Thompson; "Gypsy's Camp," by Berschaur; "Near Shelburn," by William Hart; Landscape and Cattle, by Koek Koek, and many others of acknowledged merit, to be sold on Thursday and Friday evenings, at BARKER'S GALLERY, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY (THURSDAY).
Magnificent Household Furniture.
57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Drawing Room Suits,
Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary,
Rosewood Pianoforte,
Velvet Medallion Carpets,
Marqueterie Bois de Rose Cabinets,
Silverware, Books, Linens,
on THIS DAY (THURSDAY), February 10,
at the Residence 57 West Fifteenth street,
between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.
The largest, richest assortment of Household Furniture offered at auction this season, the house furnished less than six months. Drawing Room Suits, covered green gold, crimson gold brocatel; Window Curtains to match; marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Jardinieres, Encoignures, Canterbury, rosewood Bookcase, Etageres, marble tops; Medallion Velvet Carpets, Paintings by eminent artists; Lace Curtains, Bronze Statuary, Clock, Chandeliers, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, style Louis XIV.; Hair, Spring Mattresses, Dining Extension Table, Buffet; Ruby, Glassware; Silver Casters, Tureens, Dinner, Tea Service; Cutlery. Every facility for packing, removing goods. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—PEREMPtory sale of valuable Store Property on Front and South streets, by order of executor.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by order and under direction of Samuel M. Valentine, Esq., executor of Abraham Valentine, deceased, for account of whom it may concern:—
Front street—The Lot of land, together with the four story brick Store thereon, situate on the southerly side of Front street, between Fletcher street and Burling slip, and known as No. 165.
South street—The Lot of land, together with the four story brick Store thereon, situate on the northerly side of South street, between Catharine and Market streets, and known as No. 295. Terms at sale.
Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 6TH av. this (Thursday) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, over 400 lots, by catalogue.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell to highest bidder all magnificent Household Goods, &c., consisting of rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover, cost $700; elegant Parlor Suits, brocatel; Centre Tables, Brussels and three-ply Carpets, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Statuary, Vases, Etageres, Bookcases, Pier Mirrors, Bedroom Suits, style Louis XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Extension Tables, Buffet, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Sale positive, in lots; goods boxed and shipped. N. B.—This is largest and richest sale this day. Take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars and stop at Twenty-seventh street. Goods boxed and shipped. Sale positive.

AUCTION, AUCTION.—A. T. VOEGELEE, AUCTIONeer, will sell this day, February 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the salesroom of NOCKIN & VOEGELEE, 390 Grand street, a fine assortment of Household Furniture, viz.:—Drawing Room Suits, Bureau, Washstands, Lounges, Crockery, Pictures and a large lot of Pocketbooks; also German Linen goods. Sale positive. NOCKIN & VOEGELEE, 390 Grand street.

A.—ART SALE OF CHOICE MODERN EUROPEAN Cabinet Pictures at auction. Also a few fine examples of the old masters, in good order, without frames; also the gleanings of an amateur artist's studio; also American Paintings, in gilt frames. To be sold without limit on Friday, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt street. By order of assignee. BARKER & THEALL, Auctioneers.

ART SALE.—OIL PAINTINGS WITHOUT RESERVE.
This Day, Thursday, at 2 o'clock.
A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell by auction, at 428 Broadway, corner Howard street, up stairs, in the Weldon Hotel, on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock, to pay advances and on account of whom it may concern, a large collection of choice and valuable Oil Paintings, from Italian, French and Dusseldorf schools, now on exhibition, and catalogues ready. Dealers and private buyers will do well to attend. Sale positive.

ART SALE.—JOHN P. WATERS' PAINTINGS.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor place, will sell by auction, Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, without reserve, the collection of Paintings belonging to John P. Waters, Esq., of Brooklyn, comprising choice examples by J. F. Kensett, S. R. Gifford, Lang, Eastman Johnson, Durand, Whittredge, Loop, Nehlig, Lambdin, Robbe, Diaz, Vermeuset, Gentz, Ziem, Yewells, Scheeres. This collection embraces 39 paintings—gems of art—of a description seldom seen in an auction room. Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition free, day and evening.

ART NOTICE.—BY P. LEVY, AUCTIONEER—OIL Paintings—will sell at auction this day, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Artists' Salesroom, 80 Nassau street, a choice collection of Framed Oil Paintings, by eminent American and European artists. Paintings and frames sold together.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOKS.
Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—Monday evening, Feb. 14, and following evenings, at 7 o'clock, sale of the entire stock of Books of the late firm of Messrs. Baillière Bros., comprising a large collection of rare and valuable Medical and Scientific Works; also Standard and Miscellaneous Books; also a large Iron Safe, manufactured by B. G. Wilder. Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, balance of Stereotype Plates belonging to the late firm. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

AUCTION SALE.—25,000 POUNDS GOVERNMENT tarred Russia Hemp Rope, this day, 12 o'clock, 112 Pearl (Hanover square); assorted 2 to 4½ inch, fresh made, superior quality. Sale positive. J. H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—BY STERNBERGER & SCHWAB, NO. 78 Chambers street. This day, commencing at 10 o'clock, Hardware and Cutlery, for cash, in lots to suit.

A. WEST, JR., AUCTIONEER, SALEROOM 881 NINTH avenue, will sell Thursday, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire Stock of Fancy Store 814 Eighth avenue, two doors south of Fifty-first street, four large glass Cases and three Counters. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

AUCTION SALE—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWelry, A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, 427 Broadway. On Friday, Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of Diamonds and gold Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c. Catalogues at sale. Also three Show Cases and Iron Safe.

AUCTION SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF CHATTEL MORTgages, a quantity of Machines, Presses, Shafting and Fixtures will be sold on the 10th day of February, 1870, at 10 A. M., at No. 545 West Twenty-first street, New York. THOS. J. BRIGGS & CO., Mortgagees. SHELDON & BROWN, Attorneys.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Furniture, Carpets, Desks, &c.
This day, at 10½ o'clock, at 108 Liberty street, a fine assortment of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Bookcases, Buffets, Hall Stands, Extension and Centre Tables, Lounges and Chairs, Carpets, Mirrors, Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Articles, Desks, Fancy Goods, Pictures, &c.
Notice.
We have hired the store 111 Cedar street, in the rear of our present salesrooms, 108 Liberty street, which will all be connected, and making one of the finest salesrooms down town, being on the corner of New Church street.

AUCTION SALE.—AUCTION SALE SECOND HAND Furniture, commencing at 1½ P. M. this day, Thursday, at five story private boarding house 67 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, over 200 lots; rare chance for old housekeepers and new beginners. Sale positive, in lots. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS.—EXTRAORDINARY ART auction sale, by J. RODOLPH LEVISON, Auctioneer, on Wednesday evening, February 9, continuing until the stock is disposed of, in the store 521 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel. The collection numbers over 600 gems, belonging to the American Art Gallery. Sale positive.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
Marshal's sale of
Billiard Tables, Furniture, &c.
The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Friday, 11th, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, two Sharp's Billiard Tables, with Balls, Cues, Markers, &c.; Brussels and Velvet Carpets, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Sofa Bedsteads, Lounges, Easy Chairs, two elegant rosewood Pianos, Wardrobes, Secretaries, Bookcases, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows. Also Office Furniture in great variety.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Handsome Household Furniture,
at the private residence 244 East Forty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the above residence, all the Household Furniture—Elegant Parlor Suit, in crimson and figured reps; Bookcase and Secretary, Brussels Carpets, Oval Mirrors, Dressing Bureaus, Hat Stands, brocatel Curtains, &c.; together with the unexpired Lease of the house.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE AND salesrooms 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
AT THE PRIVATE MANSION NO. 2 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, WAVERLEY PLACE, ONE DOOR FROM UNIVERSITY PLACE.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, Feb. 10,
at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture contained in the above mansion, comprising in part elegant rosewood Parlor and Bedroom Suits, made to order by Roux, Hutchings and others; fine Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets; elegant French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, elegant Curtains and Cornices; fine curled hair Mattresses, French Pillows and Bolsters; rosewood Buffets, Extension Dining Tables, elegant decorated Dinner and Tea Sets, very rich Cut Glassware, Decanters, Wines, &c. Sale to commence with a very fine assortment of Kitchen Furniture.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock,
at 79 Nassau street, near Fulton, by auction, the entire stock of Household and Office Furniture. Parlor Suits, Velvet and Tapestry Carpets, Lounges and Chairs, Tables, Stoves, Sleigh Bells, Buffalo Robe, Counters, Show Cases, new Sofas, Mirrors, Bar Counter, &c. Sale peremptory.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL without reserve, on Tuesday, the 15th, entire large, select stock of fine Fixtures first class prominent corner grocery and tea store on Third avenue, also sell the Horse, Grocer's Wagon, Harness and valuable long Lease of the splendid store; owner going out of the business. Further particulars with CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 350 Bowery.

E. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, at 50 Vesey street, Linens, Muslins, Hosiery, Notions, Cutlery, Towels. To-morrow, 11 o'clock, at 325 Sixteenth street, 15 Horses, Carriages, Trucks, Harness, Cow, Fixtures.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER.—BRANDIES, Wines, Bourbon, Rye Whiskeys, &c.—Friday, Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at 13 Bowery, about 45 bbls. fine old Bourbon, Rye Whiskey; 50 casks Port and Sherry Wines, fine old Brandies, Gin, Bitters, Cordials, &c.; also 42 cases and baskets Champagne, and a large lot of other Liquors. Sale positive in lots to suit dealers.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage Sale.
De Launay House.
I will sell, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, on
FRIDAY, Feb. 11,
at 10 o'clock, at the southeast corner of Sixth avenue and Fortieth street, the entire Furniture of the above Hotel, consisting of Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Curtains, Shades, Chamber Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Mattresses, Dining Room Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Silver Plated Ware, Crockery and Glass Ware, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.
JOHN E. FARRINGTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY, FEBruary 10, at 10 o'clock, at 833 Eighth avenue, mortgage sale, Drug Store, consisting of the Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a first class Drug Store. By order of the Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, at 10 A. M., at the salesroom, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, fine rosewood Pianos, general assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture; Bedding, China, velvet and other Carpets, Stoves, &c.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 3 o'clock P. M., the Carriage Factory and Dwelling House Nos. 213 and 215 South Sixth street, about 125 feet west of Grove street. Factory 25x80; dwelling 19x35; lots 25x100 each. Terms easy.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
Household Furniture, Pier and Mantel Mirrors at auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction, on Thursday, February 10, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at 19 Washington square, south (West Fourth street), between Wooster and Thompson streets, the entire Furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood Parlor Suits, rosewood Etagere, marble top Centre and Side Tables, two Pier and five Mantel Mirrors; Pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, Gleon & Co.; rosewood Hatstand, walnut Buffet, Extension Tables, Dining and Arm Chairs, walnut and mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Dressing Table, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, China and Glass Ware, together with an assortment of Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, AUCtioneer.—On Friday, February 11, 1870, at 10 A. M., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place (Eighth street), corner Mercer street, Household Furniture, consisting of Pier and Mantel Mirrors, splendid Chandeliers, Parlor Suits, Bedsteads, Etageres, Buffets, Extension Tables, Round Tables, Sofas, Chairs, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Glassware, Crockery, Oilcloth, Hatstands, &c., &c. By order of the mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 15 East Broadway, of 400 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Bedding and other goods. By order of D. DeLong, 299 East Broadway.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—ON FRIDAY, THE 11TH inst., the largest of the season, of Civilian and Military Clothing, Pants, &c. By JAMES AGAR, 42 East Broadway.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—JAMES OLIVER, Auctioneer, will sell on Thursday, Feb. 10, 1870, at 10 A. M., at 115 and 117 Nassau street, by order of A. J. Rogers, Public Administrator, Watches, Jewelry, Household Furniture, Beds Bedding, Wearing Apparel and Clothing of all kinds belonging to various estates.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Household Furniture, Mattresses, &c.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer,
will sell this day (Thursday), at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a general stock of new Furniture, black walnut Bedsteads, Chairs, marble top Tables, Bookstands, Lounges, Mattresses, Bedsteads, &c. Also a handsome young Irish setter Dog. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
B. O'NEILL, Deputy.

SMITH & LANE, AUCTIONEERS.—OFFICE 151 CANAL street, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of liquor store, 105 Mott street, together with Furniture of the family, positively in lots.

W. G. RULE, AUCTIONEER.—WILL SELL, FRIday, February 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store of C. Y. White, Auction and Commission Merchant, 16 Murray street, on account whom it may concern, to pay advances, 150 doz. oak return Butter Pails; 60 doz. oak Stable Pails; 270 doz. oak water assorted Pails; 75 Oyster Pails; 39 casks, ¼'s and ½'s, fine Sherry in bond; 25 cases Pale Brandy; 100 cases Rumford's Canned Soups; 50 cases Canned Oysters; lot Cream of Tartar and Coleman's Mustard; 40 lbs. Oil of Cognac, white and green; lot of Gas Pendants, &c.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN OF EXECUTIVE ABILITIES, GOOD education and business faculties, desires a position as superintendent or other place of trust. Address S., box 2,234 Post office.

A SOUTH CAROLINIAN, FOR MANY YEARS A banker in the South, and who has been but ten days in this city, desires a position in a firm who will give him a fair support for himself and wife; understands banking, bookkeeping and cotton; will give first class recommendations from Southern bankers in New York. Address INNIS F. TUL, box 580 Post office.

BOOKKEEPER'S POSITION WANTED—FOR A YOUNG man, who has been with his present employers nine years, and can be highly recommended for honesty, ability and faithful service. Address box 58, station A.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.—AN ACTIVE AND RELiable business man of experience would like to travel for a wholesale house; will pay his own expenses and sell on commission if desirable. References given. Druggists and stationers' sundries or fancy goods preferred. Address P. L. J., Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SECond assistant; must be thoroughly acquainted with dispensing. Apply to DAVIES & LEYS, 260 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN WANTED—WHO HAS GOT A CITY AND Southern jobbing trade, in the furnishing goods and white goods line. Apply to M. FINN, 55 Warren st.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A TAILORS' TRIMMINGS jobbing house; one acquainted with the retail clothing and tailoring trade. Address, with references, stating salary expected and where last employed, box 162 Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A COMMISSION PAPER warehouse, thoroughly acquainted with the business and trade. Address box 5,397 Post office, stating age, experience, reference and lowest salary required. No others noticed.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR wholesale millinery and fancy goods. Address or apply to R. F., 378 Canal st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED fancy goods salesman; has a near by and Southern trade. Address ACTIVITY, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS WILLING TO work, a situation as bookkeeper or assistant; good reference from last employer. Address E. H. H., box 1,780 Post office.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE YOUNG MEN TO SELL goods of every description in the city for a commission house, with or without a trade. For further particulars inquire at M. & G.'s, 69 White st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN OR SWEDISH apothecary, willing to go to Havana; must be competent and speak English; the want of Spanish no objection. For particulars address, with references, M. U., box 2,551 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS assistant bookkeeper, salesman, clerk, &c., in a wine, liquor or grocery and fruit importing house. Has had experience in the business both here and in Europe; understands the treatment of wine, &c., and has good references. Address B. M., Herald office.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1ST CLASS ROOMS—WITH HALL ROOMS COMMUNICATING; all nicely furnished, to rent at very moderate prices, either singly or en suite, at 1,250 Broadway, near Grand Hotel.

1 LARGE FRONT ROOM, ALSO A FLOOR, WITH HOT and cold water and closets, and Board; terms moderate. 321 East Nineteenth street, near Second avenue.

1 HANDSOME SUIT OF ROOMS ON FIRST AND SECOND floors; private table if desired; other double and single Rooms, with or without Board; terms moderate. 39 West Twenty-fourth street.

2 FURNISHED ROOMS.—HOUSES FOR SALE. INquire at 32 Wooster street, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock P. M.

$2 TO $6 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, and for light housekeeping; American family. 89 Hudson street.

3 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—Three front Rooms to let, on second and third stories, with good Board.

5TH AVENUE, OPPOSITE BREVOORT HOUSE.—A handsomely furnished suit of Rooms, with Board; private table if desired; also a front hall Bedroom, with grate, in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue; references exchanged.

$5 TO $7 PER WEEK FOR ROOMS, WITH GOOD Board; $2 to $3 without board; families taken equally low; a few day boarders taken. 154 Franklin street.

$5 50 TO $10 PER WEEK.—A FEW GENTLEmen can obtain Board with Rooms, at 19 St. Mark's place; also Rooms for gentlemen and their wives.

$6 FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; ROOMS, without board, $2 50 per week; transient Board, $1 50 per day; Lodging, 50c. per night, at Dupont House, 166 Hudson street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

14TH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE, NO. 227.—Elegant furnished Rooms, with Board; references exchanged.

15 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—PARLOR FLOOR TO let, with or without private Board.

18 AND 20 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR NEW York Hotel.—Parlors and Bedrooms to rent, with first class Board; Hall Rooms, with fireplace, for single gentlemen. French language spoken.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

23 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY place.—Private family; first class house; elegantly furnished front Room, with large closets, to gentlemen only without board; gas, bath, &c.

24 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—A suit of Rooms, on parlor floor; also a Room on third floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, with Board.

24 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—PARLOR AND Bedroom adjoining, newly furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or small family. Also Rooms for single gentlemen.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TWO FRONT Rooms on the third floor, connecting, and one on the second floor, to let to gentleman and wife or gentlemen, with or without Board, at reduced prices. No moving in May.

25 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—FAMILIES OR PARTIES OF gentlemen can find nicely furnished Rooms, with excellent table, by applying as above.

25 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with first class French table, a front and back Parlor, on first floor; also a few Rooms for single gentlemen or a family.

28 COMMERCE STREET, BETWEEN BLEECKER and Bedford streets.—To let, a nicely furnished attic Room, to gentlemen only. Price $2 per week.

28 CHARLTON STREET, NEAR MACDOUGAL.—TO let, two nice Rooms, with or without Board; Scotchmen preferred.

30 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, without board. Also a back Parlor.

31 MADISON AVENUE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, ON second floor, with first class Board; terms moderate.

31 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let an entire Floor, handsomely furnished, with back Parlor and Extension, to parties desiring first class accommodations. Private table only. The highest references required.

34 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—One large, pleasant front Room; also two Hall Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board.

38 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished second floor front Room; also a hall Room, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Restaurants close by.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A HANDSOME Parlor Floor to rent, with Board; also upper Rooms, in suits or singly. References exchanged.

39 UNION SQUARE.—WELL FURNISHED SUIT OF Rooms; also hall Room on third floor; one large front Room on fourth floor; to let to gentlemen or family.

40 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with day Board at $4 50 per week.

40 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—TO LET, A LARGE AND handsomely furnished front Room on second floor, with or without Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; house has all modern improvements.

40 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN MADIson and Fourth avenues.—Fine second story front Room, furnished; also a front hall Room, to gentlemen only; private family.

42 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, NEAR MADISON AVEnue.—A large, sunny and very desirable Room, with Board.

44 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—THIRD FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without Board; references exchanged.

45 EAST TENTH STREET, FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Very large, elegantly furnished second story Front Room; all modern conveniences; private family; references. Suitable for two persons.

47 AMITY STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front Rooms on first and second floors; also extension House, four rooms, unfurnished; rent $25 a month.

47 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with alcoves, hot and cold water, southern exposure, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen, with Board.

50 NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—ROOMS, with superior Board, in a private family, where every comfort can be had; sunny exposure; Parlor and Extension on the first floor for families or a party of gentlemen.

51 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, CORNER BROADway, opposite the Grand Hotel.—House handsomely furnished and location unsurpassed; Rooms en suite or singly, at moderate prices.

51 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place. Suit of newly furnished front Rooms on second floor, with Board, for families; also single Rooms. No moving in May.

51 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to gents, with or without Board.

52 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A LARGE AND NICELY furnished Room, with two pantries, to let, with good Board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

55 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—GOOD BOARD, with a choice of Rooms, front or back, first or second floor; well and handsomely furnished.

56 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A HANDSOME front, square Room, in fine location, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, with Board; fire and gas and abundant table.

57 EAST FOURTH STREET.—WELL FURNISHED Rooms to let, suitable for single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.
Rooms to let, with or without Board.
Table first class and well supplied.

100 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with or without Board. Terms moderate.

103 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, CORNER OF Sixth avenue.—Very pleasant front Rooms on first and second floors, furnished, with or without Board; terms moderate; a few single gentlemen can be accommodated.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A FRENCH family have a nicely furnished front Room, on fourth floor, to let, with Board; references required.

104 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board; terms moderate.

105 CLINTON PLACE (EIGHTH STREET), BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, singly or en suite, with Board.

105 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—A LADY LIVING alone has a nicely furnished Room to let to a lady, with or without Board; no other boarders.

105 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, TWO DOORS from Fourth avenue.—Rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board.

108 EAST TENTH STREET.—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished front Room on second floor, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house first class; terms moderate.

113 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—THREE handsome Rooms, connecting, on first floor, together or separately, with excellent Board, or private table. Also Room on second floor. References required.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let a handsome Suit of Rooms, second floor, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or a club of gentlemen.

118 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Furnished front Room, two closets, hot air cooking stove, gas, bath, water closet, $6 per week; Rooms with Board if required.

119 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—A COMFORTably furnished Room, with Board; closets, hot and cold water; first class accommodations for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; best references.

128 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Furnished Rooms, without board, for gentlemen only; house and location first class; newly furnished; no moving in May.

130 EAST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Fourth avenues.—A private family will let two nicely furnished Rooms to gentlemen; closets, gas, bath, &c. References.

142 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Large and small Rooms to let, with or without Board, in a small private family. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

152 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—Furnished Rooms, with Board and every comfort of a home. References exchanged.

159 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—ROOM and Bedroom to let, with Board, front, with southern exposure.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, SEVERAL VERY choice, neatly furnished Rooms, with or without Board, in a first class brown stone residence.

187 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FIRST street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to rent, to a gentleman and wife, with Board for lady; splendid location; terms in advance in place of reference.

210 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A LARGE, handsome Room, well furnished, with good Board, in a small family. Fire and gas; terms very moderate; house brown stone.

216 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a sunny back Parlor, with water, fire and gas, for $25 per week. Unexceptionable references given and required.

224 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—To let, with Board, a large Room, on second floor, well furnished; hot and cold water, bath attached. Those in pursuit of a home call.

226 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—SECOND Floor, front and back Rooms to let, with good Board, to families or single gentlemen; location desirable; rooms well furnished.

228 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Costly furnished comfortable Rooms, for gentleman and wife; full Board for lady; fire and gas; $10 to $15 per week.

232 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—SQUARE Room, nicely furnished, to let with Board to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, by a New England family; terms low; references.

233 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDsomely furnished back Parlor, on second floor, to let, with first class Board, to two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

257 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—SECOND floor front and back Rooms, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; good table; location unexceptionable; convenient to cars and stages; references required.

305 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—A HALL BEDroom, nicely furnished, to let, with water and gas, suitable for gentleman and lady. Terms moderate. Call for three days.

341 FIFTH AVENUE.—PARTIES GOING SOUTH wish to dispose of their Rooms, with Board; location unexceptionable, and terms quite reasonable if rented immediately.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE A gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen with pleasant Rooms and good Board. Terms very moderate. Location convenient, quiet and desirable. Address J., box 227 Herald office.

A LARGE, PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WITH HALL Room if desired; pleasant location and good Table, at moderate terms. 216 West Fifteenth street.

A LADY OFFERS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms on second floor, with all approved conveniences and excellent table, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; family small, select and of adults only; best references furnished and required. Apply at No. 44 West Twenty-fourth street, near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND STORY, BACK, and other Rooms, with good Board, for families or gentlemen. Price moderate. References exchanged. Apply at 124 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A PRIVATE FAMily; front room, with fire and gas; good neighborhood; not over $15 per week; references exchanged. Address Mrs. A., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH TWO BEDROOMS AND ONE Sitting Room, adjoining, for gentleman, wife, three children and servant, in a first class house (where no other boarders are kept would be preferred), west side, for which a liberal, not an extravagant, price will be paid. Address, with full particulars of location of house and rooms, for one week, SEBASTIAN, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; TWO Rooms on first floor; good location; best reference required and given. Address box 5,499 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW LADY OF QUIET habits, a neatly furnished Room, with Board, in the family of a widow or a small private family, where there are no other boarders and where she can have the comforts and privileges of a home. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, and location, S., box 174 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, PART OF AN ENGlish basement House, with Board for himself and wife, located between Second and Eighth avenues, above Thirteenth street. References exchanged. Address G. B. P., 167 Broadway, basement, room No. 4.

WANTED—A LADY ON THE EVE OF BEING CONfined desires to find a Room and Board for two or three month in a private family with no other boarders; location between Seventh and Eighteenth streets, east part of the city. Address A. C., Herald office.

HOTELS.

CLINTON HOUSE, 35 CLINTON PLACE (EIGHTH street).—Rooms en suite or single, for families or gentlemen.
JAMES McPYKE, Proprietor.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND Bayard.—On the European plan.—200 light Rooms. Lodgings, 50c. a 60c. nightly, $3 to $4 weekly. For gentlemen only.

SUMMIT HOTEL.—NEW HOUSE, CORNER OF CANAL street and Bowery, on the European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month. All rooms heated.
N. BREDER, Proprietor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Furniture Tops, &c., in exact representation of all the rich colored marble of the world. Elegant patterns of black Marble, finest quality, engraved in gold.
MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, 1,263 Broadway.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 MANtels, of the latest designs, on hand. A liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 124 and 135 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER, 52 FIRST AVENUE, NEAR THIRD street, will sell a few weeks more Marble Mantels, Head Stones, &c., below cost, to reduce stock before removing to his new factory.

WOODEN MANTELS.—J. ZIEGLER & CO., NO. 42 Bleecker street, manufacture plain and rich Wooden Mantels of the latest styles and all possible designs. A good selection always on hand.

PROPOSALS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE of New York, New York, Jan. 7, 1870.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.—The undersigned, a committee of the board for the erection of an asylum on Ward's Island for the treatment of insane persons, will receive plans therefor, such plans to be presented on or before the 15th of February, proximo. The plans must be designed to accommodate 250 patients and be accompanied by an estimate of the cost of the building. All information in reference to the Asylum, its location, &c., may be obtained of the Superintendent of Ward's Island. The time of meeting of the Asylum Committee for the examination of plans presented will be ascertained from the Superintendent of the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden. The sum of $1,000 will be paid for the plans which may be adopted, the committee reserving the right, however, to reject any and all plans presented.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President.
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
PHILIP BISSINGER,
JAMES LYNCH,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERICK KAPP,
P. McELROY,
Committee.

DENTISTRY.

DR. CRANE'S OSTEOPLASTIC AND PLATINA FILLings restore decayed, broken and sensitive Teeth to their original shape, beauty and soundness; without pain; 15,000 testimonials. Removed to 258 West Forty-second st.

EXPRESSES.

A. F. & G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE AND BAGgage Express, 415 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue. Furniture moved, city or country. Furniture and pianos packed, shipped and stored. Money advanced.

THE TRADES.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS CUTTER; has been at the business four years. Address CUTTER, Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED LANDSCAPE GARDENER AND engineer of rural improvements desires an engagement. Address for three days LANDSCAPE GARDENER, box 147 Herald office.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED—WHO thoroughly understands making maps from engineer's field notes and profiles. Only competent men need address A. STEINACKER, Mamaroneck Post office, box 35, Westchester county, N. Y.

BREWER WANTED.—ONE WITH SATISFACTORY REferences for experience and capacity in making ale and porter is wanted at and can address WASHINGTON BREWERY, Washington City, D. C.

CHASERS WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS FIGURE chasers on castings. Apply to Gorham Manufacturing Company, No. 3 Maiden lane.

JEWELLERS WANTED.—TWO OR THREE GOOD JOBbing jewellers by ANDREWS & RENSHAW, 550 Broadway, Tiffany & Co.'s building.

TO HATTERS.—A FINISHER AND BODY IRONER wanted; must speak English. Also a junior salesman.
CLINTON, the Hatter, 97 and 87 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS.—WANTED, A GOOD ARTIST, to make plates for several small chromos. Apply to ROBERT MAYCK & CO., 88 John st.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS.—WANTED, A TRANSFERRER for commercial work. Only those who are good workmen need apply to F. MILLER, 137 Broadway.

TO HATTERS.—A GOSSAMER BODY MAKER wanted. Apply immediately at P. ERNENWEIN'S, 712 Fulton st.

TO FILE CUTTERS.—WANTED, ONE BASTARD CUTter and one rasp puncher, to whom steady work will be given. Apply at the LIVINGSTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Johnstown, N. Y., or at 50 Beekman st.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PANTAloon maker, who can furnish good references, can find good and steady work by addressing SHEPARD & HARRIS, New London, Conn.

WANTED—A PRINTER, WHO ALSO UNDERSTANDS stereotyping; permanent situation and good wages. Address OLIVER CROOK & CO., Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE CARRIAGE PAINTER to go to Ohio. Inquire for three days at the St. Nicholas Hotel, room 354, between 5 and 6 P. M.
WILLIAM COX.

53 ELDRIDGE ST., TOP FLOOR.—A TRIMMER, WHO can cut, wishes a situation.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID BAKING ESTABLISHMENT AND CONfectionery for sale—Will sell out the business and give a lease or will sell the Property on easy terms. The owner having made a fortune wishes to retire from business. Particulars at MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY, AT Mount Vernon, for sale cheap, now doing a splendid business. Address DAUPHIN, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A DRUG STORE THAT PAYS, LONG ESTABLISHED, down town, in a densely populated neighborhood. Price $1,500. Rent $800. Suitable for a physician.
RUFUS K. McHARG, 77 Cedar street.

A PLUMBING AND GASFITTING SHOP FOR SALE—Doing a good trade; owner leaving city. Inquire of SMITH, 290 Ninth avenue.

AN ELEGANTLY FITTED UP ALE VAULT DOWN town will be sold cheap; good lease and good locality. Address A. L., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS BARROOM ON BROADWAY FOR sale.—Must be sold immediately, as the owner is engaged in other business. Price very moderate. Apply to WM. ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

A FIRST CLASS BUTCHER'S STAND AND BUSINESS for sale cheap.—A rare opportunity. Call for three days at No. 4 Jefferson Market. Possession may be had immediately.

A.—FOR SALE—BAKERIES, RESTAURANTS, OYSter Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Hotels, Broadway Liquor Stores, Cigar Stores, Paint and Paper Hanging Store, Groceries, first class Meat Markets, Market Stands, Country Hotels, Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar st.

AN ESTABLISHED BOOK, STATIONERY AND ENgraving Business for sale, in a good location for a man of energy; owner retiring. Address ZERUBABEL, Herald office.

A MACHINE SHOP, WITH LEASE, FOR SALE—WITH full complement of Tools of the latest and most approved style; will be sold cheap to a good practical man; small amount of cash required. Inquire in the store No. 4 Sixth avenue.

A NO. 1 MEAT MARKET, WITH FISH AND VEGETAble Stand; long lease; splendid location; at a bargain. Cumberland Market, corner of Fulton avenue and Cumberland street, Brooklyn.

A FIRST CLASS DINING AND OYSTER HOUSE FOR sale, with a fine bar attached, with lease, license, &c. Apply at 250 Tenth avenue.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—OR FOR EXchange. Apply at L. BROOKS', 434 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED GRAIN MILL known as the North River Mills, situated on Eleventh avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, with four large boilers, good engine, ten run of stones and everything appertaining to a first class mill, all in good running order; lease for a term of years. Apply at 542 West Thirty-third street, until 11 o'clock A. M.; after that hour at 102 Wall street.

FOR SALE—STATIONERY, NEWS AND FANCY Store; excellent location; papers more than pay rent and expenses. Inquire at residence, 202 East Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—THE WELL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS and Lease of Merchant Tailoring Establishment 27 Union square. Principals only need apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A CLUB HOUSE, CONTAINING A GOOD restaurant, bar, ballroom, theatre hall, and doing a good business; a great bargain; must be sold this week. Inquire of N. LIVINGSTON, 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE—GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES OF AN OLD established millinery and fancy goods store, with or without stock, at 244 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF one of the best Liquor Stores on West street, in the vicinity of all the English steamship lines; or will trade for a small Farm near the city. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer, No. 6 City Hall place.

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FOR SALE—A PATTERN AND DRESSMAKING STORE for $160, or a partner taken; doing a good business. 466 Sixth avenue.

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FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAYING MEAT MARKET, in Brooklyn, in a first class neighborhood; price $850; owner going to Europe this month.
CURLEY'S Store Agency, 27 New Chambers street.

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FOR SALE CHEAP—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE stock of Furniture contained in store No. 167 Chatham street, lately occupied by William Jordan, deceased. A first rate chance; store been established 28 years. Apply as above from 10 to 3 o'clock. N. B.—Horse and Cart for sale.
JANE JORDAN, Executrix.

HOTEL FOR SALE IN THE WEST, CONTAINING ample accommodation for sixty persons; stable attached; is doing a good business; terms liberal; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address J. W. R., box 5,072 Post office.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—IN A GOOD LOCALITY. Address A. B., box 171 Herald office.

LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF A CHATham street hotel and restaurant for sale cheap for cash. Apply on the premises, 76 Chatham street.

LAGER BEER BREWERY FOR SALE—IN RICHmond, Va., with two or more acres of Land, adjoining the city limits, with valuable spring; price low; terms easy. Address box 2,706 New York Post office.

GREAT BARGAIN.—HOTEL FIXTURES AND FURNIture, situated on the west side, together with a 5½ years' Lease, good will, &c. The hotel is doing a large and paying business. All the above for the small sum of $2,000. Full particulars at the office of MORRIS B. BAER, No. 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

THE FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL OF A FIRST class, well established and good paying Restaurant for sale. The Building, which is well ranged and in good order, to be sold with the business. Location down town. For particulars address S. F., box 112 Herald office.

THE STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS AND Crockery at 761 Sixth avenue for sale or exchange for Western lands.

TO BE DISPOSED OF.—A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE Room, down town. For particulars address H., box 114 Herald office.

MACHINERY.

A NUMBER OF PORTABLE HOISTING ENGINES for sale, new and second hand, suitable for builders, coal companies, dock builders, &c. All kinds of Hoisting Machinery at short notice at No. 450 West street.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF SOAP FIXTURES; boiler plate Kettles, Boiler, Tanks, Frames, &c.; low price; take soap part payment. Apply to G. W. KEELER, No. 6 South street.

FOR SALE—ONE FAY'S AND ONE WRIGHT'S SCROLL Saws, second hand; also second hand iron and wood working Machinery.
CHAS. PLACE & CO., 60 Vesey street.

SODA WATER APPARATUS.
Machines and materials for making, bottling, cooling and dispensing soda water and syrups. Illustrated and priced catalogue sent on application. JOHN MATTHEWS,
First avenue, between 26th and 27th streets, New York.

SECOND HAND STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE—ONE 48 horse power and two of 8 horse power; all in fine order. At the Hoboken Iron Works, foot of First street, Hoboken.

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, IN PHILAdelphia, the entire Machinery (Steam Power) of Ladies' Shoe Factory and Good Will of the business ($200,000 per annum). Present proprietor wishing to retire offers an excellent opportunity to any one desirous of entering into the business. No stock need be taken. Address box 2,109 Post office, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

ADVERTISER WANTS THIRTY TO FIFTY HORSE Power, with First and Second Floors, in Jersey City or Brooklyn. Call or address C. G. MORTIMER, 33 Barclay street, New York.

HOUSES WANTED—TO RENT TO GOOD TENANTS, above Tenth street. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, 255 Broadway.

HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, IN CITY or country, wanted, for a large list of first class applicants. ROBT. G. RICHARDS,
953 Broadway, near Twenty-third street, up stairs.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL HOUSE IS WANTED, in a good locality. Please address, stating rent and location, WM. W. C., box 116 Herald office.

IN HOBOKEN.—WANTED, BY TWO YOUNG GERmans, a large, comfortably furnished Parlor, without board; best references given. Address box 2,415 New York Post office.

WE HAVE PRESSING DEMANDS FROM RESPONsible parties for desirably located furnished and unfurnished Houses; rents $1,400 to $5,000. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

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WANTED TO RENT—FROM FIRST OF APRIL, WITH a view to purchase, a new House, in a good location; rent not over $2,000. Address box 2,158 Post office.

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A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names numbers, good luck. 409 Canal street.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street. Fee $1.

$20,000 REWARD TO ANY ONE WHO CAN surpass Madam CLIFFTON, the great Medical and Business Clairvoyant; all business strictly confidential. Office 176 Bleecker street, fourth door from Sullivan st.

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5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-fourth street, one door from Broadway.
Every night at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
FIFTH WEEK
AND
LAST NIGHTS
OF
SURF
OF
SUMMER
SCENES
AT
LONG BRANCH.
SATURDAY AT 2, FAREWELL SURF MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, last night of SURF.
MONDAY, Feb. 14, EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
TUESDAY, Feb. 15, positively
FOR THE FIRST TIME
ON ANY STAGE
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
ORIGINAL ADAPTATION
OF THE
REIGNING
PARISIAN
SENSATION,
FROU-FROU.
Box office open daily from 8 till 6. Seats secured six days in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, Jr.............................Proprietor
EXCITEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
THE DRAMATIC EVENT
OF THE AGE.
JOSEPH C. FOSTER and JOHN F. McDONOUGH'S
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
OF SCENIC SPLENDOR.
EVERYTHING NEW.
EVERYTHING NEW.
EVERYTHING NEW.
NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY.
NEW AND SUPERB COSTUMES.
NEW AND ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS.
NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC.
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NEW AND COSTLY JEWELS, BANNERS AND TROPHIES.
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GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
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PRONOUNCED THE MARVEL OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
GRAND TRIUMPH OF
THE NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.
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POWERFUL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.
300 AUXILIARIES.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8.
Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box office of the theatre, also at Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway, and Erie Railroad Ticket Office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Successor to Barnum's.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.
Open every day and evening.

FAUST	HOUSES CROWDED.	Another crack.
FAUST	A NEW SENSATION.	Another crack.
FAUST	FAUST	Another crack.
is the	and	Another crack.
is the	MARGUERITE	Another crack.
greatest	and	Another crack.
greatest	LEAH.	Another crack.
HIT	LISA WEBER ADA HARLAND	Another crack.
HIT	as as	Another crack.
ever	Mephistopheles. Alonzo.	Another crack.
ever	EDWARD RIGHTON'S	Another crack.
made	Marguerite and Leah	Another crack.
made	greeted with roars.	Another crack.
in	E. PITT LIZZIE WILMORE	Another crack.
in	as as	Another crack.
Burlesque.	Wagner, Dr. Faust,	Another crack.
Burlesque.	and all the "BLONDES."	Another crack.

AT 2 EVERY DAY, THE NEW BURLESQUE.
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The PILGRIM of LOVE.
The PILGRIM of LOVE.
Received by crowded Houses with screams.
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The RAND SISTERS, OLIVIA and ROSA,
Misses WOOD, BERNARD, Messrs. WARD, BARNES and ENTIRE BURLESQUE COMPANY.
ON VIEW ALL DAY THE MENAGERIE,
The Birds, The Aquaria, The Chamber of Horrors,
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And One Million Wonders.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO. TAMMANY.
TAMMANY.
HOUSES CROWDED TO REPLETION.
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES.
RAPTURES OF APPLAUSE.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 10, 1870,
the original extravaganza, entitled
American Blondes. American Brunettes. THE GLORIOUS SEVEN. Genuine Fun. The Great Base Ball Match.
American Comedians.
The scenes present:—
Grand Salon. Palais Royal. Elf Glen of the Cascades. Restoration of the Fire. Streets of New York. Club of the Swells.
ROBERT NICKLE, the world's Prestidigitateur.
ALL THE THEATRES OPEN.
ALL THE THEATRES OPEN.
ADMISSION TO ALL FIFTY CENTS.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.

FECHTER'S HAMLET.
Choice Seats for sale at the Independent Branch, 160 Broadway, under Beebe's.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
CROWDED HOUSES, DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
THE FULL BAND OF LADY MINSTRELS
THE FULL BAND OF LADY MINSTRELS
in Songs, Duets, Glees, Choruses, Jokes, Puns, Witticisms, &c.
IN THE GREAT COMIC DRAMA,
A MANAGER'S TRIALS;
OR, A STRIKE AT THE OPERA HOUSE.
The Female Gymnast, MLLE. LEOPOLD, in her daring aerial leap. | The Champion Gymnast, GEORGE LEOPOLD, on the flying trapeze.
Miss CLARA BURTON.
An immense success in her original character dances.
THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEFRANC. LEFRANC. LEFRANC.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 10,
MASANIELLO.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S
GRAND DESCRIPTIVE SYMPHONIC Tone Painting,
THE PASSIONS,
THE PASSIONS,
THE PASSIONS,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EVENINGS,
FEBRUARY 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock.
The poem will be recited by the eminent tragedian,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.
GRAND CHORUS OF 200 SINGERS.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 60 PERFORMERS.
TICKETS $1; RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA,
to be obtained at Schubert's, 820 Broadway; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Broker's Ticket Branch, 160 Broadway, under Beebe's; Rullman's, 111 Broadway; T. N. Pattison & Co.'s, Young Men's Christian Association Building, and at the Hall.

BROKER'S TICKET BRANCH,
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THE GLORIOUS SEVEN FAMILY MATINEE,
AT THE TAMMANY, SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

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A RICH LATEST STYLE PARLOR SUIT, MADE TO order, covered satin brocatel, cost $530, for $200; one do., $170; walnut reps Suit, $65; Pianoforte, Cabinet, Etagere, Bookcase, Curtains, Mirrors, Paintings, Bronzes, Chamber Furniture, Mattresses; sacrifice; family going South. 12 East Tenth street, between Fifth av. and University place.

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CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO.,
corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.—WE ARE SELLING our immense stock of Carpets, Furniture and Bedding at reduced prices, to suit all purchasers.
Weekly or monthly payments taken.
O'FARRELL & GREENE,
201 Eighth avenue,
corner Twentieth street.

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ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY, without mercury; MANHOOD RESTORED; office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office, 20 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY—Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street—without mercury. Dr. Evans' Magical Invigorator. Lost manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street—with or without medicine. His powerful safe monthly Pills and Compound, price $5.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. His powerful medicines, safe and certain, $5; also, gentlemen treated for private diseases; manhood restored.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Unfortunates, please call. Relief certain. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

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A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured.) Dr ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, [Laurens street].

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit. N. B.—Beware of imitators who copy this advertisement.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure all female complaints; elegant rooms for nursing. 2½ St. Mark's place. Consultation free.

CONSULT DR. OLIN, 27 BOND STREET, ON ALL private matters (either sex); consultation private; sealed pamphlet 10 cents.

DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, LOSS OF POWER, &C., cured in fourteen days. Send for circular. Address Dr. BARROW, 82 Livingston street, Brooklyn, or call from 11 to 2 or from 4 to 8 o'clock.

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FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
THE GREAT BENEFIT TO JEM MACE.
PRESENTATION OF A MASSIVE SILVER BELT.
ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTEER PERFORMERS.

Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN.		Mr. JEM MACE.
Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN.	In a	Mr. JEM MACE.
Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN.	Grand	Mr. JEM MACE.
Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN.	Gladiatorial	Mr. JEM MACE.
Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN.	Contest.	Mr. JEM MACE.
Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN.		Mr. JEM MACE.

Choice reserved seats at Rullmann's, 114 Broadway.

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Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH
SENSATION DANCE. | GORGEOUS PANTOMIME.
SHOEMAKER | BUCK, BUCK,
OF TOULOUSE. | HOW MANY HORNS?
Friday evening, Complimentary Testimonial
To Mr. JAMES MACE, on which occasion Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN will appear in a friendly set-to with Mr. Mace.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK P. M.,
T. W. Robertson's comedy of
SCHOOL.
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW EFFECTS.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. J. SEFTON, Misses CLAYTON, ROWE, FOWLER, DAY, LEARDEE, HOWARD, TIMONEY, HAYDEN, McCORMICK, BARNES.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
In consequence of the great crowds, and the increasing demands at the Box Office for its repetition, it will be presented EVERY SATURDAY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
"MASKS AND FACES" and "LOST AT SEA" in rehearsal.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

THE LAST NIGHTS OF	NOTICE.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.	ON MONDAY NEXT,
AMINADAB SLEEK,	after much preparation,
GEORGE L. FOX.	WILL BE PRODUCED,
THE SPITFIRE.	for the first time in this city,
TOBIAS SHORTCUT,	A NEW VERSION
GEORGE L. FOX.	of Shakspeare's tragedy of
THE LAST MATINEES,	HAMLET.
WEDNESDAY, AT 2.	Fine Scenery and Costumes.
SATURDAY, AT 2.	A NEW COMPANY.
AMINADAB SLEEK,	Interspersed with popular
GEORGE L. FOX.	MUSIC AND SONGS.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT,	The Prince of Denmark,
GEORGE L. FOX.	HAMLET,
AMINADAB SLEEK,	GEORGE L. FOX.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT.	His first appearance in that character.

The sale of seats for Hamlet commences on Tuesday at box office and at 114 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. OPERA BOUFFE.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, AT 8,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
MRS. HOWARD PAUL
in her admirable role of DROGAN.
Tickets purchased for Tuesday will be accepted for any performance this week.
Seats at the usual ticket offices.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. FRENCH COMEDY.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
DALILA.
OCTAVE FEUILLET'S Masterwork in six Tableaux.
N. B.—By decree of the Minister des Beaux Arts DALILA has been transferred from the Vaudeville to the Theatre Imperial. Madame MOREAU in her famed impersonation of DALILA. Owing to the importance and length of the work, this piece alone will be performed.
Seats to be obtained at the usual ticket offices.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.
THE EMINENT ARTISTS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
IN IRELAND AS IT WAS and THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

BOOTH'S "HAMLET."
Choice Seats for sale, at the Independent Branch, 160 Broadway, under Beebe's.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. DAN BRYANT.
14th street, adjoining Academy of Music, 14th street.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Over 100 nights of Shoo, Fly.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	LITTLE MAC
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	as the Monkey and Elephant.
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BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	DEAF AS A POST.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Daniel in the Bryant's Den.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	SHOO, FLY.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Unsworth, Eugene, Dave Reed,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Griffin, Dempster, Rockefeller,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Dwyer, Russell, Grier, Brandisi, &c., &c.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Little Mac. Dan Bryant.

DAN BRYANT'S SHOO, FLY. DAN BRYANT.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......................................Director
LAST CINDERELLA MATINEE,
LAST CINDERELLA MATINEE,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8,
THE GREAT NOVELTY PROGRAMME,
REPLETE WITH NEW FEATURES.
THE FOUR DENZERS. HERCULES LIBBY.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK.
NEW EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC ACTS.
The very successful Equestrian Comicality entitled
BILLY BUTTON.
CINDERELLA AT THE MATINEES ONLY.

COLLINS' "ODE TO THE PASSIONS."
The poem by Booth. Choice Seats at 160 Broadway, under Beebe's.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER OF TWENTY-EIGHTH street and Broadway.—McEVOY'S
Great Pictorial and Musical Entertainment,
THE NEW HIBERNICON,
representing a tour to Ireland, or Ireland in America.
This great work of art will be exhibited at the above hall every evening.
Mr. ROBERT BYRNES, AS BARNEY THE GUIDE.
Admission, 25c.; reserved seats, 50c. Matinee—Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 P. M. Adults, 25c.; children, 15c.

OPERA LIBRETTOS.—GENEVIEVE, RIGOLETTO, William Tell, Linda, &c., with English and Italian or French Text and Music of the principal airs. Ditson's standard edition, correct and reliable, PRICE 30c. EACH.
DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

PIANOFORTES.

A.—"BARNES'" PIANOFORTE IS SUPERIOR IN tone, finer in finish and more durable than any other manufactured, for which they were awarded the prize medal at the American Institute Fair, 1869, and are offered extremely low for cash or instalments. Warerooms 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering Pianos are included in this offer.

A.—WE WILL SELL 1,000 NEW PIANOS, ORGANS AND Melodeons, taking from $4 to $20 monthly till paid for, or rent them cheap and apply it on purchase, or sell them very low for cash. T. S. BERRY & CO.,
780 Broadway, corner Tenth street.

A PIANO FOR SALE AT A MODERATE PRICE.—INquire at 187 West Twenty-third street, from 9 to 11 A. M.

A MAGNIFICENT DECKER & BROTHER ROSEwood Pianoforte, cost, seven months ago, $650, for $300; Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture, at sacrifice. 72 East Tenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place.

A HANDSOME PIANO, $60—MODERN STYLE AND improvements, suitable for beginners; also Steinway Pianoforte for less than half cost, 7½ octaves, round corners, carved legs, modern improvements, nearly new. 63 Fourth avenue.

A LADY WANTING MONEY WILL SELL FOR LESS than half cost 7 octave rosewood Pianoforte, best city makers, carved case and legs, all the latest improvements, nearly new; maker's bill of sale, warranted; box for shipment. 28 Third street.

A FAMILY WILL SACRIFICE A MAGNIFICENT Pianoforte, cost $600, for $125; carved rosewood, seven octave, overstrung bass; celebrated maker; guarantee five years; nearly new. 113 Seventh street.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used six months, cost $676, for $300; Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, marqueterie Cabinets, Silverware; sacrifice; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A SPLENDID PIANOFORTE, ONLY $80; A SEVENoctave rosewood Pianoforte, nearly new, having every improvement; a great bargain for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

MUSICAL.

A GENTLEMEN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE piano, at pupil's residence, for $10 per quarter; best of references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 129 Herald office.

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NEW CLASSES,
Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
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The rooms to let for Concerts, Weddings, Fairs, Sociables or any first class entertainment.

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Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. CHARLES FECHTER
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POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE
GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY
adapted from Paul Feval's drama of "Le Bossu," by John Brougham, Esq., expressly for Mr. Fechter, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
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The drama will be presented with entire New Scenery, Costumes, &c.
On MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1870,
at the request of numerous influential citizens,
Mr. FECHTER
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EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY,
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HAMLET.
SIXTH HAMLET MATINEE,
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SATURDAY EVENING,
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TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) FEBRUARY 11.
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE.
First joint appearance of
KELLOGG, KELLOGG, KELLOGG,
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Will be produced Verdi's celebrated Opera,
RIGOLETTO,
with the following powerful cast:—
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SATURDAY, FEB. 12, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
KELLOGG, KELLOGG, KELLOGG,
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.
FRA DIAVOLO.
Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Dodd's Express, 944 Broadway, and 114 Broadway.

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Everything Brilliant. Something New Every Night.
MINSTRELSY, MINSTRELSY,
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THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE,
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George H. Coes, Johnny Hart, Ad Ryman, Master Barney, Charles A. Gardner, Robert Frazer, &c., in their side-splitting Acts, Burlesques, and Charles Howard.
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FIFTY ARTISTS WILL APPEAR. A NOVEL BILL.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock.
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GREAT SUCCESS. HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new Pantomime of "HASH."
THE BEST "HASH" IN THE CITY.
"HASH" you not seen the new Pantomime?

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Delightful yells at THE FAT MEN'S BALL.
THE FAT MEN'S BALL, the Friscos' Greatest Burlesque.
THE FAT MEN—"Shoo, Fly! Weight Don't Bodder Me."
Take your partners to THE FAT MEN'S BALL to-night.

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HEALTHY BUSINESS. PACKED NIGHTLY.
The children scream at the pantomime of HASH.
LET ALL YOUR CHILDREN HAVE SOME HASH.
Take your partners to the FAT MEN'S BALL.

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THE GREAT COOL BURGESS.
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Mr. SAM PURDY.
Mr. SAM PRICE.

LEON.	WHEN SAMMY COMES HOME.	LEON.
BURGESS.	THE DELUDED VICTIM.	BURGESS.
KELLY.	UNCLE JACK.	KELLY.
PURDY.	BA BE BI BO.	PURDY.
LEON.	NORMA.	LEON.
PRICE.	HAUNTED HOUSE.	PRICE.
LEON.	SHOO, FLY.	PURDY.
BURGESS	ALBUM OF LAUGHTER.	BURGESS.
CLARKE.	TRINITY CHIMES	CLARKE.

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HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
IMMENSE HIT OF THE STAR COMEDIANS,
ARCHY HUGHES, BILLY RICE,
SAM DEVERE, BILLY HART,
and all the Stars of
HOOLEY'S MAMMOTH TROUPE,
IN A NEW AND LAUGHABLE PROGRAMME.
PRESENTATION MATINEE SATURDAY, 2½ O'CLOCK.
12 CHILDREN'S PRESENTS WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.

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Excitement extraordinary. No temptations, but exquisite entertainment. No ballet, but 24 Fairy Lady Attendants. No gorgeous scenery, but new and startling Effects. Open day and night.
FRANK BURNS, of the House of Commons.
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Choice Seats for sale at
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We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit 618

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AT THE TAMMANY, SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

THE "TWELVE TEMPTATIONS."
A few choice Seats on sale, at 160 Broadway, under Beebe's.

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AT THE TAMMANY, SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

EVENINGS UP TOWN.
Lecture by
WENDELL PHILLIPS
on
DANIEL O'CONNELL,
AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
Sixth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty second streets,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 10, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

LECTURE.—LAURA C. HOLLOWAY WILL REPEAT her lecture on Charlotte Bronte at Cooper Institute, Friday evening, February 11, for the benefit of the sick of the Cuban army.

MRS. LYMAN'S LECTURE TO LADIES TO-DAY, ON "Digestion: Cause, Cure and Prevention of Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys," at St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, at 2½ o'clock. Admission, 50c. Lecture thoroughly illustrated.

THE BALL SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A GRAND MASONIC BALL,
under the auspices of
City Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M.,
in aid of Distressed Master Masons in Cuba,
will be given at the
Academy of Music, February 15, 1870.
Two Grand Orchestras will be in attendance under the direction of
W. KEATING,
Conductor of String Band, M. J. O'BRIEN,
Conductor of Military Band, J. WALLACH.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $5, and entitling the holder to a chance in a $1,000 prize, now on exhibition in one of the windows of Brown & Spalding's jewelry store, corner of Broadway and Prince street, can be procured from either of the Committee or from the following officers:—
A. C. HOLDRUM, Chairman, 82 Broadway;
H. MAHRENHOLZ, Treasurer, 593 Broadway;
Dr. D. M. BROSNAN, Secretary, 87 Madison street,
and also from any of the members of City Lodge.
Proscenium and Dress Circle Boxes can be secured on application to
T. J. COE,
proprietor of the Revere House, 606 Broadway. Tickets can be had at all the principal hotels.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE,
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1870.
Tickets at $10, admitting one gentleman and lady, extra ladies' tickets $5, sold by
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D. HESS, 23 Maiden lane.
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WM. A. POND & CO. (music store), 896 Broadway.
PH. REIN, Fifth Avenue Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER (music store), 701 Broadway.
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1870. BAL D'OPERA. 1870.
Masque et Travestie.
At the Academy of Music,
TO-NIGHT, FEB. 10, 1870.
TWO COLOSSAL ORCHESTRAS WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. LANDER AND GRILL.
SINGLE TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS.
Boxes and tickets for sale at the Academy, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; 114 Broadway, from the committee, and at the door in the evening.
Supper will be served by CURET. Tickets $2.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

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FRENCH REVOLUTIONISM.

The Radical "Reds" Agitation in Paris and Marseilles.

Revolutionary Rioting in the Capital, Barricades Again Thrown Up and the Police and Military Out.

Police Charges and Obstinate Resistance of the People.

CABINET ACTION AND ARRESTS.

QUIET MAINTAINED AT NIGHT.

Special Reports of the Exciting Causes of the Outbreak.

The Revolutionary Rioting Renewed—New Barricades—The Area of Revolt Extending.

PARIS, Feb. 9—Wednesday—3 A. M.

The revolutionary disorders broke out again at Belleville and in the Rue du Faubourg du Temple at midnight.

Several additional barricades have been erected in the narrow streets.

Military and Police Precautions.

PARIS, Feb. 9—3:45 A. M.

The troops are still in the neighborhood of the scene of disturbance, but up to this hour have not fired on the rioters.

The police are active and there are rumors of killed and wounded on the Boulevard Montmartre (running from the Rue Montmartre to Rue Richelieu), the police having made several charges on the position of the rioters there. This point is fully a mile and a half distant from the scene of the disturbances yesterday.

Many additional arrests have been made.

A Fugitive "Red" Leader.

PARIS, Feb. 9—5 A. M.

M. Gustave Flourens, the leader of the revolutionary disturbances in this city, is still at large, though the authorities are making every effort to arrest him.

Cabinet Meeting at Police Headquarters.

PARIS, Feb. 9—7 A. M.

The Cabinet Ministers remained at the headquarters of the police all night from Thursday.

Details of the Movement—Barricades Thrown Up and Assaulted by the Police.

PARIS, Feb. 9—Noon.

The morning papers have the following details of the disturbances which occurred last night:—

There had been much excitement among the people during the day, which culminated about midnight in new outbreaks. These were not confined to one locality, nor were they on the scene of those suppressed yesterday at La Villette and Belleville, but nearer the centre of the city and only a few squares from the Palais Royal.

New and stronger barricades were thrown up and tenaciously defended.

The police attacked several of these, but were quickly driven off. The military forces were then brought into requisition, which, as on the day previously, carried all the barricades without firing on the crowd.

There seems to be a hesitation on the part of both troops and rioters to resort to the use of firearms.

The Boulevards Kept Clear—Arrests of Rioters.

PARIS, Feb. 9—1 P. M.

Strong detachments of police have been placed on all the boulevards, with orders to forcibly disperse all crowds.

Hundreds of the rioters have been arrested.

Several rioters were wounded, mainly in conflicts with the police, and it is reported some were killed.

The Radical Journals—Newspaper Suppression and Editorial Arrests.

PARIS, Feb. 9—1:30 P. M.

The *Marseillaise* (newspaper) did not appear to-day. All its editors are under arrest for aiding the rioters.

One of the editors of the *Rappel* (newspaper) was also arrested for the same offence.

Action of the Printers.

PARIS, Feb. 9, VIA LONDON—P. M.

All the editors of the *La Marseillaise* have been arrested.

Valée, the printer, refuses to put the paper to press.

The "Red" Movement in Marseilles.

PARIS, Feb. 9—7 P. M.

A crowd of several hundred persons gathered in Marseilles last night and hissed and in other ways insulted the police and gendarmes. They were summoned to disperse, but refused to do so.

The police then charged on them and made a large number of arrests.

After an examination of the prisoners this morning only thirty were remanded to prison.

Quiet Restored.

PARIS, Feb. 9—3 P. M.

The police and the military authorities have the riot under control, and this city is tranquil.

PARIS, Feb. 9—Evening.

The city is now tranquil.

Latest News from Paris—Order Maintained—Industry Alarmed.

PARIS, Feb. 9—8 o'clock P. M.

The city is now tranquil.

A strong police force is patrolling the streets.

Many workshops were closed to-day.

THE FIRST REVOLUTIONARY CAUSES.

M. Rochefort's Trial and Sentence—Political Radicalism as a Power and What It is Worth—Leniency of the Executive—Tactics of the Revolutionists—M. Thiers' Speech—Free Trade or Protection—Feeling Towards England—The Strike at La Creuzot and Other Democratic Agencies—Napoleon's Wit—Ledru Rollin's Case.

PARIS, Jan. 23, 1870.

In continuation of the history of the Rochefort and Bonaparte-Noir case, it is well to remember that the now notorious Rochefort was tried yesterday, as well as two of his editors, for his recent attempt in the columns of his journal, the *Marseillaise*, to provoke insurrection. The case came before a court known here as the Police Correctionelle, and was decided on by the usual judges, as juries up to this time are not in vogue for press offences. The defendants thought the most effective thing would be not to make any defence, and probably it was. Therefore the proceedings were brief. The offence was palpable, and all that was necessary for the Attorney General of the crown was to call for the application of the law. The maximum of punishment was five years' imprisonment, and the minimum what the court thought fit. Whether it was that the tone of Rochefort has cooled down in so marked a manner since the breakdown of the manifestation he got up at the funeral of Victor Noir, or whether it is that the indifference, not to say the contempt, of the general public for the man and his sayings and doings, was so profound, I can't say, but the fact is that an opinion was widely entertained and freely expressed by most of the journals soon after the passing of the sentence, was that the condemnation of Rochefort to any prolonged punishment was hardly worth while—in short, that "the game was not worth the candle." Many people and several journalists thought the new Ministers had made a mistake in asking permission of the Chamber to prosecute Rochefort at all, as it gave more importance to the man than he deserved; while others thought it was absolutely necessary to let the demagogue know there was a legal limit to his efforts to excite an insurrection that would probably involve great loss of life. These conflicting opinions evidently had their effect on the Tribunal, which pronounced a very mild sentence of six months' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine. It was in the power of the Court to deprive the culprit of his civil rights, which would have ousted him from his seat in the Chamber. Rochefort thought this was the object of the prosecution; but he was mistaken, for he still retains his place and can resume it when his imprisonment is over. In fact, it is doubtful whether his sentence can be carried out; for in a very short time a new law will be passed ordering all press offences to be tried before a jury. In this case all the sentences pronounced under the present law will be remitted.

It is amusing to watch the tactics of the revolutionary journals. For a long time past they have been shouting in loud chorus for trial by jury for press offences, instead of leaving them to the doubtful mercies of the judges. No sooner, however, do they hear the Ministry are preparing to bring in promptly a law giving a jury jurisdiction over the press than they begin to attack the new constitution and throw all the discredit in their power on the trial by jury. Perhaps the only way to reconcile them would be to allow them to select their own juries; or, better still, to allow them to set all law at defiance, and get up riots, and upset governments, and throw France into utter anarchy. This would lead to very little advantage to themselves, as was proved in the old revolution of 1789; for all those, without exception, who worked so hard to get it up perished in the conflagration they had started. Rochefort must be agreeably surprised to escape so easily from the fangs of the law officers; for he stated his belief last week to his friends that it was all up with him. "I shall be imprisoned for five years and deprived of my seat in the Chamber," he cried, and seemed greatly depressed at the prospect. However, he has been treated with great leniency, and nothing could be wiser; for his prestige will suffer more by this display of magnanimity than by any excess of vigor. Certainly Rochefort has singular luck in keeping before the public; for he is no sooner out of one scrape than he is in another. The papers last night published a letter to the Minister of Justice from the former printer of the *Lanterne*, who was assaulted and wounded by Rochefort and Victor Noir some months since, asking why the sentence of the Court condemning Rochefort to four months' imprisonment, and which he ran off to Belgium to escape, was not carried out. This is a poser for the Minister. The poor printer has a right to justice, unless Rochefort is to be allowed to beat people with impunity. I suppose something must be done, though I doubt if Rochefort can be arrested while the Chamber of which he is a member is sitting. He will be compelled, however, to take to his heels the moment it adjourns, or make up his mind to undergo his sentence for assault and battery. We shall see hereafter.

Yesterday we had a grand speech from Thiers in the Chamber on the subject of protection for French manufactures. It cannot be denied that, though over seventy years of age, Thiers still ranks as the first orator of France. His vast information, great beauty of diction and wonderful lucidity, to say nothing of his graceful and animated delivery, raise him above all rivalry, in spite of manifest physical defects, such as his shrill, unmusical voice and extreme shortness of stature, making it necessary for him to mount on a stool to get his head above the tribune. Of all the subjects in the world one would suppose that an array of dry facts and hard figures proving the solidity of protection and the fallacies of free trade—for that is the view of Thiers—would be the last to inspire an orator or to attract a crowded audience. But genius can transmute anything and convert even statistics into poetry. The manufacturers of France have enjoyed almost from the time of Louis Fourteenth a rigid monopoly, and as a matter of course they have accumulated great wealth, while French manufacturers, those especially the most protected, have not kept pace with those of other countries. Napoleon III. dared do that which neither the republic of '89 nor '48 ventured on, and that was to give a blow to these oppressive monopolies by making a treaty of commerce with England in 1860 admitting English productions at nominal duties on condition of reciprocity on the part of England. During these ten years the silks and wines and articles of taste in this country have vastly increased in sale, while the manufactures of iron and cotton have held their own, but yielded, perhaps, less profit than the once favored monopolists were accustomed to. This has led to violent outcries, on their part, against this treaty, which will expire in February ensuing, unless France is disposed to renew it. The Emperor made the treaty, but as he has abandoned the power he formerly wielded it is now for the French Parliament to decide on the future policy as to high or low tariffs. It is this that gives the discussion now going on in the Chamber peculiar interest and great importance.

The great manufacturers are exerting all their influence to break down the treaty with England, and it was on their behalf that Thiers yesterday took up the gauntlet. But the silk manufacturers and wine producers are also powerful classes, and they have benefited too much by the free trade prevailing for the ten years past not to bring all their influence and energies to the struggle, and their orators are coming hourly to the rescue. Among these I am happy to record the appearance at the Tribune of one of the leading members of the "Left," known as the "irreconcilables," or republicans. Jules Simon is a very able man, and, what is better, he is a man of honest convictions and a good patriot. The success of the republican party is less an object with him than the welfare of the country, and he is bold enough to speak his mind, whether it pleases his party or not. Only two or three months ago, at Lyons—the hotbed of democracy—he dared to call down the blessings of Heaven on the head of the Emperor for doing more, to the extent of millions, for education than any other government before him, republican or monarchical. He was cheered with enthusiasm. In the interests of the whole country and every class he now declares for the liberty of trade, exclaiming that "all liberties are sisters;" that political liberty and commercial liberty are alike to the advantage of the great masses. Jules Simon made a great speech on Thursday, and Thiers, with all his prestige, has not done away with its effect. In this Jules Simon has risen above his party—nay, has flown in the face of it—for he dares to uphold a policy that emanates from the Emperor, which his colleagues blindly oppose for that reason, whether good or bad. Jules Simon proves himself a statesman and a patriot, while the rest are merely fanatics and partisans.

This agitation stimulates the cause of the reds and Rochefort generally.

The President of the Chamber, M. Schneider, is a very wealthy manufacturer. He has immense iron works at Creuzot, and, strange to say, just at this very moment a strike of his workmen, amounting to 10,000, has broken out. This strike proves that the monopolists are not always on the best terms with their employés, and will exercise no small influence on the discussion in the Chamber. If the Chamber should go in favor of protection, as is not improbable, the Senate may refuse to concur; for the President there is the celebrated Rouher, who, as Minister, assisted in making the treaty with England, and the well known free trader, Michel Chevalier, is a prominent member of the Senate, and I think it probable the majority there will sustain the treaty.

A lively sally of the Emperor is circulating. After reading an article of one of the revolutionary papers lately demanding the abolition of capital punishment for all except crowned heads, "What?" said his Majesty, smiling, "I thought the revolutionists declared since 1789 that we were all equal." It would seem these revolutionary gentlemen are anxious to protect their own heads from the guillotine they want to erect, and intend it only for the benefit of their antagonists.

The ultra papers keep up a steady fire of paragraphs about their great man, Ledru Rollin, who was lately amnestied, but still remains in London. He is announced one day to arrive in Paris immediately, and then it is stated he will not be here so soon. It is said, also, that he will appear at the trial of Pierre Bonaparte as advocate of the brother of Victor Noir. It would be a grand occasion surely to make his *rentrée* in Paris. Rochefort owes him a grudge for calling him a *gamin* last November. We shall have a flare-up here, no doubt. The "reds" are so full of fight they cannot keep their hands off each other's throats; for half the time they are pelting away at each other. I have my doubts of a millennium if they were by any chance (happily there is none) once to get the government in their hands.

The French Regicide Element.

M. LOUIS BLANC'S OPINIONS AND PLATFORM.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing on the 24th of January, says:—

Friday last, the 21st, was the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI., one of the foulest of the many foul crimes perpetrated by the ruffianly crew of 1793. The ultras, borrowing the old idea of the Calf's Head Club, celebrated it by a banquet at some wine-shop at St. Maude. I should hardly have thought this "celebration" worth notice, but for the fact that M. Louis Blanc, who was invited to attend, wrote the following letter, which I commend to his English admirers' notice:—

LONDON, Jan. 18, 1870.

CITIZEN—You invite me in the name of the old Democrat-Socialist Committee of the Eighth Circumscription to the fraternal banquet which is to take place at Saint-Maude on the 21st January, 1870. I shall not be there in person, but my heart will be with you (*j'y serai en pensée*). This date of January 21 recalls a terrible sentence, but a sentence the justice of which can only be questioned by those vulgar minds and those ignoble souls (*ces âmes basses*) who look upon kings as beings of a superior essence, authorized as such to conspire against the people whom they govern—that is to say, having a right to perpetrate crime. But this date of January 21 also makes us reflect whether royalty does not bloom on the dead body of a king as mistletoe on a dead tree. Barrere used to say—"*Il n'y a que les morts qui ne reviennent pas.*" History replies, on the contrary, "*Il n'y a que les morts qui reviennent.*" What we want is that royalty should die and the republic should live. Receive our fraternal salutations.

LOUIS BLANC.

I think comment on this letter is unnecessary. The "vulgar minds" and "ignoble souls," according to M. Louis Blanc, who view the death of Louis Seize as a foul murder, will, I trust, agree with me that admiration for the cut-throats of the French republic, if it be genuine, involves a morbid state of mind which a certain amount of literary ability and a great power of compilation cannot disprove.

M. LEDRU ROLLIN'S DIFFICULTY—CANNOT PLEAD FOR THE NOIR FAMILY.

The same English writer, dating in Paris on the same day, furnishes the following:—

To-night's *Reveil* publishes a letter from M. Ledru Rollin, in which he intimates that he cannot plead for Victor Noir's family before the High Court of Justice, as that would imply that he acknowledged the legal existence of such judges and such a "strange jury." But M. Ledru Rollin's *ipsissima verba* are too curiously characteristic not to quote them:—

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1870.

MON CHER AMI—Under the impulse of public indignation and the anguish of Victor Noir's family, my heart alone spoke. In answer to your appeal it said, "I am yours." I hoped that my health, which is really very bad, would enable me to be ready through the delays entailed by the formation of this strange jury, and I hope so still. But the heart's impulse was followed by political reflection, and since yesterday my mind has had a serious objection to contend with. Is it permissible to me to acknowledge such judges without disavowing my past career? In the contingency of my return to France I never contemplated having myself inscribed on the rolls of the bar. It was repugnant to me, in virtue of the oath taken yearly by the council in the name of the order of advocates, to endorse the responsibility of so many hateful laws—an oath which at the very outset of the trial the President would call my attention to, and to which my sanction would be secured by the matter of course nod of assent. Is it possible that, after having undergone twenty years of exile rather than acquit by my presence these prevaricating judges, I should be led to plead before them, and, above all, under such circumstances, when, in contempt of all the laws of equality, they form themselves into an exceptional tribunal—a kind of Star Chamber—without its being possible to resist their competence, there being no jurisdiction above theirs? My whole blood boils at the idea. My long abstention and my present participation would be a shocking contradiction, which this government and its judges would gloat over. It would have been even better to subject myself to the political oath which would have secured my return to the Corps Legislatif and enabled me to serve the cause in another way. * * * Under these circumstances I place myself in your hands and those of M. Louis Noir. In the event of your sharing my opinion I shall develop the reasons of my non-acceptance of the great, the noble task entrusted to me. Yours sincerely,

LEDRU ROLLIN.

M. Delescluze, to whom this letter was addressed, and M. Louis Noir both announce that Ledru Rollin is quite right. Therefore he will not appear as an advocate before the High Court of Justice. It is a pity—but if he writes a few more letters the public will be able to gauge M. Ledru Rollin at his real value—and I do not think his influence in 1870 is likely to be greater than it was in 1848.

THE LATE STORM.

The Bay and Rivers—No Further Disasters Reported—The Fleet of Vessels Overdue.

The late furious storm which swept over an extensive section of the country, including this city and the cities and towns which are its appendages or suburbs, and along the Atlantic coast, subsided suddenly some time Tuesday night. The clear sky finally shone, but a bitter wind from the northwest prevailed up to noon yesterday and held high revel in the streets, making pedestrianism remarkably unpleasant, rendering the sidewalks glassy and uncertain to the hastening passerby, and creating general discomfort, although not by any means to the extent that marked the previous day with its furious blasts and snow clouds. The rivers and bay were decidedly ruffled during the morning hours, and the puffing tugs, with the smaller boats of little steam power, were at times tossed to and fro, as if they were but yawls, amid the white-capped waves.

No further disasters are reported from the seaboard; but it is feared that the entire fleet of vessels due in this port from places in the track of the storm cannot have escaped unharmed, and the few accidents already chronicled will prove but the forerunner of more serious and alarming disasters. The only arrivals of importance yesterday were the Swedish bark Umann, from Marseilles; the bark Atina, from Shanghae, and the steamer Gulf Stream, from Galveston. While the two former experienced but little of the late terrible gale, the latter has had rather a prolonged and rough voyage, having sailed from the port of her departure on the 20th ult. Since her second departure from Norfolk—for she was compelled to put into that port twice "for coal"—she has experienced heavy gales, but fortunately arrived at last without receiving any material damage.

The British barkentine Emblyn, so seriously injured by colliding with the bark Ellen Miller on Tuesday morning off Sandy Hook, was towed to the city yesterday in order to repair damage, which will necessarily require several days.

At the time of writing none of the many vessels driven "off shore" by the storm, nor the three European mail steamers, the Java, Ville de Paris and the City of Washington, have arrived, although fully due, and the weather has so moderated, with an overcast sky—the wind still being northwest—that there are premonitions of another storm.

A despatch from Poughkeepsie says the Hudson river is again closed from Hudson to Albany. The snow is thirteen inches deep at Poughkeepsie.

The Storm in New England—Prince Arthur Snowed Up in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 9, 1870.

Prince Arthur and suite arrived at White River Junction at four o'clock this morning, the train having been six hours on a distance of sixty-nine miles. No trains will leave the junction for Boston until the regular noon train. There is a foot of snow reported at Lancaster. There is about eight inches here, and it is drifting. Thermometer twenty-six.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 9, 1870.

The severest snow storm of the winter commenced yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a heavy gale. About eighteen inches of snow fell, drifting seriously and putting an embargo on travel. It cleared up this morning.

BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1870.

Owing to the storm last night all through trains were several hours late.

No marine disasters had been reported up to a late hour last night, with the exception of an accident to the steamer Henry Morrison, which, while attempting to leave the wharf at Deer Island, about four o'clock in the afternoon, was driven against it by the force of the wind, staving in one of her sides and causing other damage.

Heavy Snow Storm in Pennsylvania.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Feb. 9, 1870.

Snow commenced falling here on Monday night, and continued until Tuesday afternoon, reaching the depth of thirty inches. Drifts reach ten feet and over in some places.

THE RAT PIT MISSION.

Continuation of the Work.

Precisely at twelve o'clock yesterday the men and women having the routing of sin out of Water street in charge were on hand at the Burn's mansion. Rev. Mr. Homes led the services with an appropriate prayer. Father Gleeson, the Methodist reformer of Brooklyn, was in the body of the hall, conspicuous for his placid countenance and flowing white hair. He prayed with more feeling and simplicity than any person who has yet been heard in Water street. The words were to the point, and being entirely bereft of the disagreeable moans and shoutings there was not one among those present who did not apparently fully appreciate his benighted condition and long to become good. Then the beautiful hymn, "Rock of Ages," &c., was sung; after which a young gilder, named Enright, took exception to the reports in the secular papers. He was sorry to see so much space taken up with unholy criticism and ridicule, and blessed God that he was not of the number of those who live without the Saviour. There were fifty persons present yesterday; but, with the exception of half a dozen, all belonged to other neighborhoods and came to assist in the good work. Two ladies of respectable appearance occupied seats near the stove; but there was not an unfortunate female anywhere to be seen. While the services were in progress several small street "Arabs" thrust their faces against the glass door and laughed outright at the wild enthusiasm displayed in the countenances of the speakers.

MARINE TRANSFERS.

The following is a list of transfers of the ownership of vessels or parts of vessels made from the 5th inst. to date:—

Class.	Name.	Tonnage.	Share.	Price.
Steam'r.	Saragossa	778.38	7-24	$35,000
Steam'r.	Saragossa	778.33	½	7,500
Sloop	Mary Adelaide	37.69	All.	1,000
Sloop	Mary Adelaide	37.69	All.	1,000
Schr.	McMurray	41.43	All.	275
Schr.	T. Z. Miller	107.93	All.	650
Sloop	President	83.73	All.	1,700
St'mboat	Iona Chase	61.00	¾	1,700
St'mboat	Iona Chase	61.00	All.	1,400
Sloop	Elijah Mumerly	55.00	¼	275
Sloop	Virginia Tomlinson	53.29	¾	1,500

WASHINGTON.

Spirited Debate in the Senate Over the Census Bill.

Another Tilt Between Conkling and Sumner.

Senator Morton's Speech on Cuban Belligerency.

Another Difference Between the President and the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1870.

Spirited Debate in the Senate Over the Census Bill—Sumner Mercilessly Dissected by Conkling—The House Bill Laid on the Table.

The discussion of the Census bill to-day was eminently interesting and spirited. Hardly has Sumner recovered from the annihilation he received at the hands of Trumbull, of Illinois, a few days ago, when he receives a more emphatic ventilation under the pungent oratory of Conkling. Yesterday the Senator from Massachusetts undertook to defend the House bill, relating to the census, and to expound its provisions. In every respect he made a most signal and disgraceful failure. After floundering about for several hours he took his seat with all the importance of one who had just relieved himself of a vast amount of wind. As in the case of his vindication of the Virginia bill, he resorted to a species of argument which springs either from wilful misrepresentation or ignorance. It is a fact known to Senators that Sumner attended but one or two of the meetings of the Senate Committee on the Revision of the Laws pending their consideration of the Census bill, and yet in the face of this he deliberately occupied the time of the Senate in hearsay statements, and, as Senator Conkling aptly termed it, "outside tattle." Senator Anthony having expressed his views on the question of printing so much trash as is provided for by the new bill, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, displayed himself by interposing an amendment providing for the insertion of a few subjects of enumeration, which were already provided for and might have been found had he gone to the trouble of examining the compiled statistics. Senator Conkling closed the debate, and did it in a masterly manner. His speech was admitted by Senators to have been in every respect the ablest effort that has been heard in their body for a long time. The Senator manifested the most perfect familiarity with the law of 1850, as with the incongruities of that by which it was attempted to be supplanted. Conkling evidently has a contempt for Sumner's overrated abilities and did not disguise the fact. With such an advantage Conkling piled in the blows hard and heavy. During his remarks the Senate listened to every word with marked attention, and the galleries were unusually interested. Not a person left the chamber during the speech. The Senator several times drew the laugh on Sumner when he analyzed a few specimens of his oratory. Sumner tried hard to keep up an appearance of indifference, and in several instances even added a few sickly smiles to the general laughter. It was evident that inwardly he was writhing under the torture. Unfortunately, Sumner allowed himself to be misled by one Hough, who was shown to be a fraud. At the close of his speech Senator Conkling moved to lay the House bill on the table. The relative merits of the two bills and the two speeches might be taken at pretty much the same ratio as the forty-six voting to lay the new bill on the table, and consequently re-enacting the bill of 1850, to nine votes to the contrary. Sumner is evidently going into a decline. One or two dissections such as received from Trumbull and Conkling will let the people see what their howling admiration has been bestowed upon. Of the votes cast in the negative, Wilson did not wish to vote against the bill on account of his colleague; Morrill, of Vermont, was chagrined at the loss of his amendment; the warm heart of Nye turned with sympathy towards the forlorn condition of Sumner, who sits next to him; Patterson, in admiration of the muddled brain who superintended the last New York census; Cragin, Pratt and Warner voted for reasons unknown and uncared for, and Sumner voted "No" consistently inconstant. The name of one Walker having been sent in as superintendent under the new bill it is understood it will now be disposed of without ceremony.

Dissatisfaction of Foreign Governments with our Tariff Provisions—Violation of the Treaty with Russia.

Our tariff, it seems, is exciting some talk in the diplomatic circles of this capital, and it meets with small favor from some of these foreign representatives who forsee that the new provisions must be detrimental to the interests of their countries. One finds fault with one section, another with another, and so all the way through. One complains about the heavy duty on marble, while another considers that hemp, at least the Russian article, is so unfairly dealt with as to eliminate it almost from the American markets. The Chargé d'Affaires of Italy, Count Luigi de Colobiano, has taken the tariff so much to heart, in view of the high duty on Italian marbles, that he contemplates protesting against that part of it, and has opened correspondence with his government to obtain instructions how to act under the circumstances. He is now in New York on this very business, having been summoned there to consult with certain merchants. It is understood that the Russian government as far back as 1861 regarded the tariff as clearly in conflict with the treaty of commerce and navigation made with the United States December 6, 1832, and that it only refrained then from protesting against that bill because it was unwilling to embarrass us by creating new difficulties in the midst our domestic trouble. Russia was one of our best friends in those trying days, and sympathized with us heartily in our efforts to suppress the slaveholders' rebellion. Nevertheless, it is asserted that the heavy duty of forty dollars per ton on unmanufactured Russian hemp, imposed by the act of August 5, 1861, had the effect of driving that article from our markets, and would have justified an exaction on the part of Russia of a fulfilment of solemn treaty stipulations. Article six of the treaty of 1832 provides as follows:—

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importations into the United States of any article the produce or manufacture of Russia, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the empire of Russia of any article the produce or manufacture of the United States than are or shall be payable on the like article being the production or manufacture of any other foreign country.

Article eleven of same treaty stipulates that:—

If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely where it is freely granted to such other nations, or on yielding the same compensation when the grant is conditional.

On the close of our civil war the Emperor Alexander deemed it a fitting time to call the attention of our government to the violation of the treaty of 1832, and more recently, it is said, the Russian Minister here made representations on the subject to Secretary Fish. President Grant regarded these representations as eminently just and proper, and in his annual message recommended to Congress the serious consideration of the subject. The Ways and Means Committee, however, instead of applying a remedy have rather aggravated the difficulty by maintaining and perpetuating the forty dollars duty per ton. This duty is maintained, with this difference, that the word "Russia" is stricken out, and all other hemps are designated as "substitutes" for hemp. It is not worth while to go into all the reasons advanced for this action of the Ways and Means Committee. But one of them deserves a little notice, and that is, that the maintenance of duty on Russia hemp is necessary to protect Kentucky hemp. The latter article is far inferior in important respects to the Russia hemp. It is not to be compared with the Russia hemp for ship ropes and cordage, and now, at a time when an effort is being made to foster American commerce, and when all articles necessary for the use of American ships should be allowed free or easy importation, this imposition of a heavy duty seems very inopportune. But divesting the matter of all its merely local and technical bearings, it is very evident it can be placed on an international ground which may be summed up thus:—A treaty has been signed and ratified with the avowed purpose of protecting, reciprocally, Russian and American articles against the privileged competition of foreign producers. Hemp, a Russian article, has been eliminated from American markets by the privileged competition of India hemp; consequently the treaty has been violated, and therefore, in all equity, the duty on Russia hemp ought to be placed on the same footing as the duty on Manila hemp that is to say, at twenty-five dollars per ton.

Opposition to the Nominees for the Supreme Bench—The South Entitled to a Member of the Supreme Court—Bad Record for a Radical Candidate.

The nominations of Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, and Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, are not likely to be acted upon for some time. The purpose of the Senate seems to be to postpone action until the bill for the redistricting of the judicial circuits shall have been acted upon. It is the intention of the Senators from the Southern States to insist upon an amendment to the bill providing that the justices for each circuit shall be appointed from the circuit to which they are assigned. Of course this will dispose of Bradley, who, if confirmed, would be assigned to the Southern Circuit, if a vote were taken on his case to-morrow, he would probably be rejected for the same ostensible reason as operated in Hoar's case. The Southern Senators say they must be consistent. They voted against Hoar because he was not from their section, and though Bradley is a better and a more acceptable man they must vote against him for the same cause. A prominent Southern Senator, in conversation to-night, remarked that Bradley's case would keep; there was no hurry for his confirmation, and as one objection could carry him over from day to day it was likely that he would not come squarely before the Senate until all the Southern States were admitted to representation in Congress. Voting with the democrats the Southern men could then secure his rejection; that is, in case the bill for the redistricting of the judicial districts should fail. It will be remembered that the nomination of Judge Pearre for the Fourth judicial circuit was laid upon the table to await action on this bill. It is said that charges have already been preferred against Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania. Strong, it appears, has only two redeeming traits—one is, that when a democratic member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania he voted for the Wilmot proviso; the other is, that he presided at a war meeting in Philadelphia during the rebellion and is now a member of the Union League. While Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania he voted with the democrats, and decided that the State law prohibiting deserters from voting was unconstitutional. These deserters, the radical Senators say, were all democrats. But the most objectionable feature in his record is that he voted for Heister Clymer, democrat, for Governor of Pennsylvania, in 1866—only three years ago—as against John W. Geary, republican. It is also charged that in 1865, when it was thought Justice Grier's health would not warrant his remaining on the bench of the Supreme Court, Judge Strong's democratic friends in Pennsylvania, with his knowledge and consent, got up a petition to Andrew Johnson, then President, urging his appointment to Grier's place. This petition, it is alleged, was signed by all the leading democrats and Johnson men of Pennsylvania. Grier, however, recovered and Strong was not appointed. The Pennsylvania politicians are to a man either opposed to Strong or indifferent to his confirmation. His only friend in the Congressional delegation from the Keystone State is believed to be Senator Scott, who supports him on the ground that he is a member of the Presbyterian Church in full and regular standing. Cameron, it is said, would as soon see him rejected as not, though of course he will feel bound to vote for him. Neither Strong nor Bradley are likely to be acted on by the Senate for some time.

Report of Special Agent Raymond on the Resources and Necessities of Alaska.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives the Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to that body a copy of the report on *Alaska of Special Agent C. W. Raymond, of the* Engineer Corps, United States Army. The report gives an interesting description of the various tribes of Indians on the Yukon river and its tributaries, and expresses the opinion that the prohibition to the introduction of arms and ammunition against them will cause great distress by depriving them of their accustomed means of support by hunting. Captain Raymond thinks there will be no difficulty if whiskey traders are prevented from furnishing spirits to the Indians. His description of the country explored shows it unfit for agriculture, the only products of that part of Alaska being furs, which can be taken successfully only by the natives. The fisheries and forests of the coast of Alaska, however, he considers of very great prospective value and importance. In regard to the fur seal islands he recommends that the number of seals to be killed annually be limited to 100,000; that a proper revenue tax be levied on each skin, and that the business be placed in the charge of a reliable and responsible private company, under proper regulations, whose interests would be identical with those of the government to perpetuate and preserve the seal fisheries.

Collector Bailey's Seizure of Virginia Tobacco—Difficulties in Classifying Manufactured Tobacco.

It has been stated that Collector Bailey, of the Thirty-second New York district, has been ordered to this city in relation to certain tobacco cases. This is incorrect. Some difficulties have arisen between the officers of Mr. Bailey's district and the tobacco manufacturers of Richmond, Va., owing to the seizure of shipments upon charges of violation of the revenue laws. The statement that the manufacturers claim this was done to injure their business has no foundation in fact, so far as the authorities know anything about the matter. The trouble arises out of the two classes of tobacco—that in which leaves and stems are used together and taxed, and that in which the leaf only is used—the tax varying, in one case being sixteen and in the other thirty-two cents. It is difficult, in view of the skill now employed in the manufacture of tobacco, to distinguish the two kinds. The Commissioner has sent an officer to Richmond to examine thoroughly into the manufacture of tobacco, so that no further trouble may be experienced. The tobacco in question is affected by the doubts as to its proper classification with a view to taxation.

Executive Nominations.

The President to-day sent in the following nominations:—Jesse R. Grant to be Postmaster at Covington, Ky.; John H. Campbell to be Postmaster at Lansingburg, N. Y.; James M. Crowly to be Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio.

Guests at the President's State Dinner.

The following are the names of the guests at the President's state dinner this evening:—Senator Fenton and wife, Senator Hamlin and wife, Senator Patterson and wife, Senator Howe and wife, Senator Trumbull, Senator Davis, Representatives Ela and wife, Poland and wife, Churchill and wife, Wheeler and wife, Slocum and wife, Hill and wife, Kelley and wife, Cox, Starkweather, Gilfillan, Maynard, Swann, Witcher, Taffe and Van Horn.

Unfair Treatment of Friendly Indians—Partiality Shown Hostile Tribes.

A message has reached the War Department, signed by the chiefs of the Arickarees, Gros Ventres and Mandans Indian tribes, directed to General Hancock, in which they relate their grievances and wants. They state that notwithstanding the treaties which they have made with the government, and the friendliness they entertain for the whites, they have never been assisted by their Great Father to protect themselves against their enemies, the Sioux, with whom they could be friends if they would join them against the whites, which they often had been asked to do. They also state that the Sioux are supplied with plenty of fat bacon, beef, bread, sugar and coffee, while they have to fight on empty stomachs; and not only are the Sioux fed, but they ride on horses and mules stolen by them from the Great Father's people, all of which leads the complainants to believe that their condition would be better if they would imitate their enemies, or even join them, and war upon the whites. They also complain that their lands at the Painted river, about twenty miles above Heart river, had been given to the Sioux, who derive all the advantages which should be theirs. With regard to giving away their lands at Painted Woods, General Stanley, commanding the middle district of Dacotah Territory, writes that the statement is a foolish one, put into their heads by wood choppers, whom he had been trying to dislodge. They were speculating and cutting down the best timber on the river, and besides are unlicensed traders, each of them keeping goods to trade with the Indians. In regard to the large reservation proposed by the Gros Ventres, Mandans and Arickarees, it covers the ground conceded the Sioux as hunting grounds by the treaty of July, 1868, and, as the hostile Sioux are at this time almost all on the lands included in the proposed reservation, it would take the three tribes named, backed by two regiments of troops, to put them in possession.

National Colored Thanksgiving Over the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The National Executive Committee of colored men, George T. Downing president, and F. G. Barboder secretary, have issued the following address to the colored people of the United States:—

Your National Executive Committee, created by you in the National Convention, assembled January 13, 1869, to urge legislation looking to the educational, material and political interests of the colored people of the nation, deem that they have at length arrived, in the progress of their efforts, at a probable political consummation of their hopes, in so far as the organic law of the republic is concerned. They recognize that desired result in the anticipated announcement of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution, which forbids any abridgment of the right of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition of any citizen of the United States. They feel that this amendment should, in the estimation of the colored men, transcend in importance even the revered declaration of our national independence, inasmuch as it is the practical affirmation of the rights of men, while the other was but the theoretical enunciation thereof. Therefore has it been determined that it is fitting for your committee to advise the general assembling of the colored people of every State and Territory through the length and breadth of the land, whenever the said fifteenth amendment shall have been officially announced as ratified, in order to offer up prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God and in all proper ways to assure the world of our realization and appreciation of the righteous act of our fellow countrymen in constitutionally securing to us that which has always been our just due, but unjustly withheld.

Your committee does hereby thus advise, and takes occasion at the same time to declare in your name that this just act of the American people will be held at its full estimation by those whom it enfranchises; that they will make such use of the right thereby secured to them as shall add to the honor and material interests of the country, and that in possession of this right, along with the others previously secured, they will feel that they really have a country to respect and defend, as well as fellow countrymen towards whom they can cherish the most affectionate regard.

Destruction of Cancelled Plates for Printing Government Bonds and Bills.

There are now in the vaults of the Treasury Department thirty-four boxes of cancelled steel plates and other materials heretofore used by the American, National and Continental Bank Note Companies in the printing of government stamps, moneys and bonds. The Secretary has requested Senator Thayer to act as chairman of a committee to examine the contents of the boxes and compare them with the schedule of those furnished by the Bureaus of Engraving and Printing and the Internal Revenue. They are to be taken to the Navy Yard and there melted in a blast furnace. The committee will be composed of the following gentlemen:—United States Senator Thayer; G. A. Halsey, of New Jersey; H. Hammond, of the Secretary's office; W. P. Shearman, of the Internal Revenue office; L. D. Moore, of the Register's office; Southwick Guthrie, of the Treasurer's office, and A. S. Pratt.

Indebtedness of Southern Railroads.

At the close of the war a large amount of railroad property, consisting of railroads and rolling stock, built and owned by the government during the rebellion, was turned over to the Southern railroad companies, with the understanding that they should be paid for by the companies to whom they were given up. Some of them have complied with this, but others have not. The House Judiciary committee has a bill now under consideration which provides that until the money due the government is paid the companies so indebted shall not receive any pay for carrying the mails or for the transportation of troops or any government freight. Mr. Cole, President of the Nashville and Chattanooga road, which is one of the delinquents, appeared before the committee to-day and made an argument in favor of extending the time for paying off the debt. The committee is disposed to report the bill.

Officers' Rank in the Navy.

The House Naval Committee has agreed to make the rank of the staff officers of the navy positive instead of relative and assimilated, as now. A provision will be inserted in the bill providing the rank to be held by surgeons, paymasters and engineers.

Pensions for Indian Captives.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs has agreed to report a bill giving $5,000 each to two little white girls captured by the Indians and ransomed by Colonel Leavenworth. The amount is to be taken out of the annuities of the tribe that captured the girls, supposed to be the Kiowas.

The Funding Bill.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the Funding bill was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Reorganization of the Navy.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have under consideration the bill for the reorganization of the navy. It is understood a majority of the members are in favor of arranging the matter of rank without assimilation. This, however, is not definitely settled.

Sale of Cadetships—A Member of the Last Congress Implicated.

The House Committee on Military Affairs was to-day engaged in the investigation of the alleged sales of cadetships. Only one witness was examined, and he positively testified that a member of the House in the last Congress sold a naval appointment for $800. The youth, however, did not pass examination, but the parent lost his money.

Management of Indian Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs had a meeting to-day, considering some new mode of managing Indian affairs so far as legislation is concerned. It was determined to report in favor of establishing a joint committee of the two Houses for the purpose in view.

Investigation of Georgia Affairs.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day heard Messrs. Caldwell and Bryant in regard to affairs in Georgia. They were opposed to the present Legislature, and gave many facts and arguments to substantiate their position. The committee will listen to Bullock and his side of the question on Saturday next.

Increase of Revenue Assessments in Kansas.

Supervisor Marr reports to the Internal Revenue Department that the assessments for the district of Kansas during January, 1870, show an increase of 100 per cent over the same month in 1869.

Receipts of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

From an official statement it appears that during the year ending with December the receipts from spirits were nearly $50,000,000; from tobacco, upwards of $20,000,000; from stamps, $15,882,000; from passports, through the State Department, $27,000; from salaries, $791,000. The aggregate receipts of the bureau were nearly $174,000,000.

Federal Soldiers Interred in National Cemeteries.

Quartermaster General Meigs has, under the authority of the Secretary of War, published three more volumes, the last being the twenty-fourth, of the "Roll of Honor." These show that in the national cemeteries near Corinth, Miss.; Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., the remains of 19,400 Union soldiers are interred. In the Nashville cemetery are 12,500 graves, and in the cemeteries at Vicksburg, Miss., and New Albany, Ind., 18,400. The names, as far as known, are given in these volumes; but many of them could not be ascertained.

Personal.

Information has been received in military circles here that General Sheridan will reach this city to-morrow. The General comes here on a visit and will remain several days.

A wrought iron chimney 193 feet high and 6 feet 7 inches in diameter has just been erected in Pittsburg. Another is to be put up 275 feet high. The first was riveted together in a horizontal position, and then lifted to the perpendicular by a crane. The other will be made upright. The plates will be riveted by means of a scaffolding running up inside.

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THE PERSIAN GULF

The Euphrates Valley Route Between India and Europe.

A Coming Triumph of Steam and the Progress of Civilization.

Pearls, Pearl Fishing, Slavery, Piracy and Foreign Diplomacy.

By the East India mail to England and thence by steamship to New York we have the following special correspondence from Bushire, Persia, dated on the 15th of December, 1869. The communication is ample and its contents of great interest and importance as anticipatory of the effects of the influence of the agencies of steam and personal European exploration in the regions bordering on the Gulf.

The New Route from India to Europe via the Euphrates Valley—Steamers to Run up the Euphrates Next April—Disturbed State of the Gulf—"Meddling and Muddling" Triumphs of British Diplomacy—Pearl Fishing in the Gulf—The Slave Trade—Slaves Imported—Slavery Among the Arabs—Trade of the Gulf—Increasing Export of Opium.

BUSHIRE, Persia, Dec. 15, 1869.

There are few regions of the wide earth about which so little is known as the Persian Gulf. That in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar it was the highway of commerce between Assyria and India and the Farther East; that under the good Haroun al Raschid its waters were again traversed by peaceful navies; that on the breakup of the Mussulman empire its shores passed nominally under the flag of the Portuguese; and that since then it has constantly been declining in prosperity, until it has been abandoned by everybody except pirates, pearl fishers and sea snakes—this is about the sum of information generally possessed in regard to the classic sea, on whose shores your correspondent is now sojourning. But during the past score of years the prospects of the gulf have been steadily brightening, and although it is still in a sadly confused and unprosperous condition, another generation will almost certainly witness a revival of its ancient splendor. For it is now clear that the long-talked-of Euphrates Railway, which is to place India within two weeks or less of London, is soon to become an accomplished fact. The capital is now being subscribed. The Turkish government is very friendly to the project, and the line between Aleppo and Alexandretta is to be commenced immediately. And, pending the construction of the railway from Aleppo down the valley of the Euphrates to Bagdad, an attempt is to be made to run steamers up the Euphrates to within a few miles of the former city. Such an attempt, it is true, was made once before, and miserably failed, owing to the extreme shallowness of the river, one steamship, indeed, sticking so hard and fast on an obstinately obstructive sand bar that it was found impossible to get her off, and she had to be broken up where she lay. This time, however, the boats are to draw only a couple of feet of water, or even less, and it is hoped that they will get up and down without serious difficulty. The first trip is to be made next April. Already, as most readers of the HERALD are no doubt aware, there are two steamship lines running up the Tigris as far as Bagdad, one of which is maintained by the Turkish government, while the other is in the hands of an English "limited liability" corporation. In future letters I will give full information as to the projected railway, but in this I shall simply give such items as I have been able to gather in Muscat, Linga, Bunder Abbas and Bushire as to the

PRESENT STATE OF THE PERSIAN GULF.

For about a century and a half, and until the close of the seventeenth century, the Portuguese held nominal possession of the entrance and the western shore of the gulf, together with the province of Oman, which forms the southeastern corner of Arabia. Muscat, the chief sea port of the latter district, and Ormuz, a large city built on a little island which stands in the very gate of the gulf, and which commands it as completely as Gibraltar does the Mediterranean, were the main centres of their power, and vast ruins of forts and palaces may be seen at either place—the mute memorials of their former sway. But the Portuguese in the gulf, as in Ceylon and India, were not so much anxious for the growth of commerce as for the spread of the holy Catholic faith. Many were the Mussulman martyrs in Muscat and Ormuz, who suffered death rather than exchange the Crescent for the Cross; and as a necessary consequence of this intolerant policy the whole gulf was in a constant state of revolt, and when the Portuguese were at length expelled trade had already been ruined and the country plunged into a hopeless state of anarchy. From that anarchy it is only now beginning to emerge.

When the British power was firmly established in India it was soon found necessary to interfere in the affairs of the gulf. There was still a commerce, frequently amounting to $2,500,000 annually, between India and the gulf, the Arabs exchanging pearls for rice and cotton fabrics. The trading vessels engaged in this traffic were exclusively native craft, and were frequently attacked and plundered by pirate buggalows. To repress these lawless outrages and protect their Hindoo subjects the English gunboats were occasionally sent up the gulf to inflict a salutary punishment upon the buccaneers. Until a few years ago, when treaties were concluded giving the British government exceptional powers, the complete suppression of piracy was, however, impossible.

About a hundred years ago the Saeed family obtained absolute possession of Oman and Muscat, and under their wise rule affairs in the gulf speedily improved. The Sultan of Oman maintained a considerable fleet, numbering at one time no less than thirty frigates, and as trading vessels coming to or going from Muscat were furnished with convoys the latter seaport became the centre of trade. Treaties were concluded with Great Britain, the United States and France, granting the citizens of those countries the privilege of what was almost free trade with Oman, imports and exports being subjected only to a duty of five per cent *ad valorem*. France never availed herself of this concession, and Great Britain only traded through Hindoo merchants; but American vessels transacted a regular commerce with Muscat. When Synd Saeed died, twenty years ago, this latter trade brought five or six Boston vessels every year to Muscat, who exchanged cotton goods for dates. Only a few years ago, just before the outbreak of the rebellion, 5,000 bales of cheap cotton fabrics were thus annually sold to Oman. Now, although half a dozen American ships a year still come to Muscat to load dates, they are unable to dispose of a single bale. This result is not owing to the increased price of such goods nor to British competition, but to the decline of Muscat in consequence of the outrageous intermeddling of Great Britain with its internal affairs. British interference with Oman and the gulf, which until a few years ago was to a certain extent salutary, and was at any rate harmless, has lately assumed a form which is disastrous to those upon whom it is exercised as well as to all who trade with them.

To make the position of affairs here intelligible it is necessary to give some account of the people who occupy the shores of the gulf. Oman, though only a small part of its territory is actually in the gulf, is closely connected with it in interest, and may, for all practical purposes, be reckoned as belonging to it. Oman holds the entrance, Persia the entire eastern shore and Turkey the head of the gulf. On the western shore the space between Oman and the Turkish country, comprising a coast line of about 500 miles in extent, together with the large island of Bahrein, is (with the exception of a few miles held by the Wahabee Ameer of Riadh) in the possession of a number of independent Arab tribes. These latter, owing to the extreme poverty of the soil on which they dwell, are unable to wring from it even a bare livelihood, and are almost wholly dependent upon the pearl fishery for their subsistence.

PEARLS.

A community of gold miners are almost proverbially lawless; but pearl fishing, while it involves harder and more perilous labor, is far more precarious, and necessarily, therefore, far more demoralizing, than gold mining. And it must be remembered that the people following this pursuit are not Anglo-Saxons, who have been tamed down by centuries of civilization into respect for law and order, but are akin in blood and identical in nature with the wild Bedouins of the desert, who have ever successfully resisted any attempt made by a settled government to restrain them.

Pearl banks are found all over the gulf; but the most lucrative fishing ground, and the one now almost exclusively frequented, is that lying to the southwest of the island of Bahrein, over which the Sheikh of the latter place holds sway. The number of boats engaged in the fishery and the annual results of their industry are variously estimated; but there are certainly not less than a thousand boats, producing, at the very least, pearls to the value of £300,000 per annum. This would give an average of £300 ($1,500) per boat, and as the fishery can only be carried on from June to the end of September that might seem a very fair return. But none of the boats are manned with less than eight, and some of them with as many as thirty-five or forty hands, and a great deal of the money made does not find its way into the pockets of the men who earn it. So poor are the majority of these fishermen that they are hopelessly in debt to the pearl merchants of Bushire and Linga, who advance them money during the winter to buy food and necessaries, and in return stipulate not only for the repayment of the loan with usurious interest—at least five per cent per month—but also for the first option of buying all the pearls that may be found the ensuing season by their boat "at the appraised value." This "appraised value" is generally considered less than the pearls would realize at auction. Then, besides suffering heavily from the exactions of their "merchants," the divers have to pay a tax of from a dollar and a half to seven dollars a head, according to the size of the boat, to the Sheikh of Bahrein. It is quite certain that, apart from the drawbacks, the fishery is by no means so remunerative as is supposed. The diving is done by men who, having weighted themselves with stones, are lowered to the bottom by a rope. Most of the banks lay at a depth of from five to eight fathoms, and as no diver can stay below water for more than a minute the oysters are gathered very slowly. Generally one day is devoted to collecting the fish and the next to opening them. During the latter operation all the men are in each other's sight; for it not unfrequently happens that one of the fishermen attempts to conceal an unusually large pearl. But perhaps a whole week's fishing will not produce a single pearl of any value. When the English gunboats are cruising about the banks the fishermen frequently sell buckets of pearl oysters to the crew at a keraun, or a little less than a quarter of a dollar, a bucket. In these oysters pearls have been often found, but the speculation is now looked upon as a bad one by those who have tried it. As there is no outward distinction by which the pearl oyster can be picked out from its fellows, and as there is always the chance that one particular oyster may be worth 5,000 keranns ($1,250), it is pretty certain that the Arabs have to open many hundred buckets before they secure a prize, or they would not be willing to sell a whole bucketful for so paltry a consideration. Of late years, however, the pearl market has perceptibly improved, especially for pearls of large size and fine quality. For pearls of first quality India is now a better market than Europe, and as pearls are as necessary a part of a Hindoo marriage ceremony as a gold ring is among Christians the demand is pretty constant for the poorer pearls also. In Central Asia and Mesopotamia and Persia the native physicians still frequently grind up pearls to powder as an ingredient of their potions. Pearls are simply sulphate of lime, and are the result of disease in the oyster.

Not infrequently there is an exceptionally bad season, and when the fishing has ended the men are still in debt to the merchants, who then refuse to make any further advances. Widespread distress ensues; for, although the Arabs produce a few dates and find occasional employment during the winter in the carrying trade of the gulf, they are mainly dependent, as before stated, on the pearl fishery for the means to import from more favored countries the dates and grain and curry which form their daily bread. Until recently, in years such as these, they had the unfailing resource of piracy, which, indeed, they practised without the special provocation of hunger. When one remembers the wild blood that runs in their veins, their chronic poverty, their good seamanship and their reckless bravery it is by no means strange that they should make an occasional foray upon peaceful traders.

PIRACY.

At the beginning of the century piracy in the gulf was at its height, and the entire coast occupied by the pearl fishers was put down on the charts as the "Pirate Coast." One of their great leaders was a man named Rama Ibn Java, whose memory is still green in the minds of all who live in the gulf. He had been at one time a dealer in horses, but subsequently bought a buggalow and turned pirate. He was so successful that he gathered together a large fleet of buggalows and carried on his calling upon a scale which reminds one of the buccaneers. Twice he blockaded Bushire and held it to ransom. But at length the various powers of the gulf combined against him and after a hard fight he was defeated. His end, however, was worthy of him; for, having called for his chibouque, he coolly thrust it into the powder magazine and blew up the buggalow, with himself and its lawless crew. Ibn Java fell about the beginning of the present century, and since that time the pirates have always been pretty well held in check; but as every sheikh among the various Arab tribes possessed piratical buggalows, and as unless these were detected in the very act of plunder they could not (being the Sheikh's war boats) be punished for carrying an armament, the English gunboats were unable completely to suppress buccaneering until 1843, when the British government forced the various sheikhs to sign a treaty providing for a "truce of ten years." By this treaty it was agreed that no Arab boat should carry arms, and that the tribes should not war even among themselves upon the waters of the gulf. In 1853 this truce expired, but was followed by a treaty of perpetual peace among the tribes of the Arab coast, stipulating that at no future time, however remote, should war be carried on upon the waters of the gulf. If any tribe offends against this treaty the tribe attacked must not retaliate in kind, but may complain to the British Resident in the Gulf, who will punish the guilty parties as pirates. Since this treaty was signed a couple of British ships have been constantly *kept in the gulf, and piracy has now practically* ceased. Occasional outrages take place, but it is now nearly a year since any instance of the kind occurred. The last was perpetrated by a buggalow belonging to Mahomed bin Khuleefa, the Sheikh of Bahrein, and he was punished by being turned out of his sheikdom.

POWER.

I have now shown how it was that the British government first acquired a sort of vested right in the affairs of the gulf. But as far back as thirty years ago—in fact, immediately after the abolition of negro slavery in Jamaica—there was another question besides piracy which was seized upon as a pretext for interference—the slave trade between Africa and the gulf. An English agent was for many years stationed at Sharjak, whose special duty it was to give information as to expected arrivals of slave cargoes, &c.; and in course of time treaties were made between Great Britain and Persia, Oman and the various Arab sheikhs, giving the former power and authority to confiscate any vessel carrying slaves. In the suppression of the slave trade, however, the British have been far less successful than in the matter of piracy; for the annual import of slaves is still as large as ever, about 3,500 finding their way annually to various ports. Wherever one goes, indeed, whether to Muscat, Linga, Bushire or Bussorah, he will find abundant evidence that the business is still briskly carried on. Stroll about the streets of either place for half an hour and you will almost certainly encounter a dealer with two or three slaves in his wake, for whom, by loud shouting, he endeavors to obtain a purchaser. The slaves are not bound, and seem by no means unhappy. Now and then some long-bearded Arab will stop the procession and examine the human merchandise, carefully looking at their teeth, feeling their biceps and putting them through various physical exercises, such as jumping, running, &c. The negroes take this scrutiny in perfect good part, and appear anxious to secure some more permanent owner than the dealer. Of course, I am now speaking only of men; female slaves, who are chiefly sold for purposes of concubinage, are kept in the house of the dealer, and can only be examined by persons who are very probable to prove buyers. The entire system of slavery among the Arabs, however, is of a very mild type. The Arab has neither the energy nor the ill-nature to be an exacting or hard master, and his religion, while it encourages human bondage, restrains it by many merciful provisions. Thus, a slave can complain to the cadi if he is overworked or ill-treated, and the cadi (unless he is bribed to do otherwise) can declare the slave free if the charge be proved. A woman can demand to be sold to a new master even if her dislike to her owner be merely a feminine caprice. And the Arab and his slave are of the same faith, for the negro takes to Mohammedanism in Arabia or Persia as kindly as he does to Methodism in the Southern States, and unity of faith among Mussulmen is in very fact a bond of brotherhood.

SLAVE FIELDS.

Most of the negro slaves are Sidis, and come from Zanzibar, but a good number are brought from Abyssinia and are known as Hubshees. These latter are very much the more valuable, on account of their superior intelligence and trustworthiness. The Sidis are all brought by sea from Zanzibar, but the Hubshees generally come overland from Jedda and Mocha as the servants of devotees who have been to Mecca on pilgrimage, and who make money on their return trip by bringing home for sale a few choice darkeys. In Zanzibar there are large slave factories, which are regularly supplied from the interior by victorious chiefs, or, yet more frequently, by professional kidnappers. Five out of six slaves imported in the Gulf are boys of tender age. During the voyage from Africa the slaves are fed as well as the crew, and are not put under special restraint. The slavers usually make their trips between July and November, and although now and then one falls a prey to the English cruisers the majority come safely through to Muscat, where they dispose of a good part of their cargo, and thence make the round of the Gulf ports, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Busheer and Bussorah, until their human wares are all sold. Those sold in Bussorah are mostly sent up to Bagdad, whence they are distributed all over Turkey. When an Arab has bought a boy slave he at once sends him to school and has him instructed in reading, writing and the Koran. Side by side, in the mosque, where school is generally kept in these countries, the heir and the slave of the Arab are together taught the rudiments of knowledge. As soon as the boy can do anything, if he turns out well, he is made a clerk or supercargo, or perhaps even captain of a buggalow belonging to his master. When a good Arab dies he frequently frees his slaves, and owing to this benevolent practice not one half the negroes one sees about the country are bondmen, though, on the other hand, it also necessitates the constant importation of new captives.

The most curious feature of Arab slavery, however, is their treatment of negro concubines. Most wealthy Arabs keep several left-handed wives of African extraction, and not uncommonly have more half caste children than they have legal and pure blooded offspring. When a woman, however, has had a child by her master she is at once free, and the child is recognized as a member of the family and shares equally with his legal half brethren in his father's estate. Arabs themselves explain this by saying that they are all descended from such a connection (that between Abraham and Hagar), and that it would not, therefore, be right for them to make any invidious distinctions between the children of a wife and the children of a concubine.

Sometimes, though not very frequently, a Georgian or Circassion is brought down from Bagdad for sale, but the price of such "dainty goods" is too high for their general consumption. Five hundred to a thousand dollars is the general rate for these slaves, and in such poor countries as Arabia and Persia no one but a sheikh or a rich merchant can afford so large a sum. Not very long ago, one of those Circassians, while being conveyed in the steamer from Muscat to Bunder Abbas, claimed the protection of the British flag, and, of course, as she was in a British ship, the claim had to be allowed, greatly to the disgust and chagrin of her Arab owner. She was taken down to Bombay, and is now being educated in a charitable institution.

Piracy, therefore, gave the British a valid right to interfere in the affairs of the Arabs on the west shore, and slavery has afforded a pretext on which the other peoples of the gulf have been meddled with. What exactly the design of such interference may be, it is hard to say; unless it be to enjoy practically nearly all the sweets of power without any of its responsibility. At present the British President is absolute despot of the entire gulf. Persia and Turkey are of course only occasionally bullied; but Muscat and the Arab coast are practically now under the English flag. In a previous letter I showed how Muscat had been thrown into the most lamentable state of confusion by the intermeddling of Colonel Pelly; how the people of Oman had been forbidden to place on the throne Thoorkee, the only man strong enough and popular enough to rule the country; how, on the other hand, a fanatic who boldly defied the British had been permitted to do what Thoorkee had been prevented from doing, and now, as the consequence of the latter's accession, the whole country is in a chronic state of revolt and only one pass to the interior open for traffic, so that an American ship has had to wait six weeks for dates that she ought to have loaded in a fortnight. But the recent history of Bahrein affords a yet more brilliant example of British intermeddling, while it also illustrates rather strikingly Arab character.

FOREIGN INTERMEDDLERS.

Twenty years ago a chief named Mahomed bin Khuleefa turned out the ruling sheikh of Bahrein, Abdoola, and seated himself in his stead. Although only a usurper Mahomed was, on the whole, a good ruler, though, like all other Arab sheikhs, he squeezed the last possible cent out of the pockets of his unfortunate people, and, in old times especially, did not scruple to connive at piracy. The latter criminal weakness had frequently brought upon him the menaces of the British Resident, and he had almost relinquished the practice, when, about a year ago, some unlucky opportunity tempted him to send out his own buggalow on a special buccaneering expedition. The buggalow was captured by an English gunboat and compensation was demanded from Mahomed. This he agreed to give, but in towing the buggalow, which was to be restored to him, out of Busheer, where she had been taken, the latter struck on a sand bar, and it was impossible to get her off. Mahomed was, of course, indignant, and insolent as well, so Colonel Pelly went over to Bahrein, deprived Mahomed of the sheikhdom, put up his brother, Ali bin Khuleefa, in his place, and then exiled Mahomed from Bahrein. Now, this was clearly a blunder of the largest kind from beginning to end. In the first place, if Mahomed was to be punished as sheikh of Bahrein, why did not Colonel Pelly demand a heavy fine from the town, or, in default, batter it down with his gunboats? And if Mahomed was only to be punished as an individual for aiding and abetting piracy, why was he not hanged, or, at any rate, imprisoned as an ordinary pirate would have been? The fact was that Mahomed's piratical exploits were popular with his subjects, and they as well as he deserved to be punished. And how were they punished? By being forced to recognize as sheikh an unpopular man, while a popular man was exiled to a land within a few hours' sail of them. What was to be expected except an insurrection against the new sheikh in favor of the old one?

This insurrection came to pass a few weeks ago. Fearing an attack from his brother Ali wrote to him, asking for a reconciliation. Mahomed accepted the invitation to come to Bahrein, but found out in time that Ali was playing false and intended to make him a prisoner. Upon this Mahomed sent a statement of the circumstances to Colonel Pelly, who refused to take any notice of it. Mahomed then accepted the proffered assistance of Mahomed bin Abdoola, the son of the sheikh, whom he had himself turned out twenty years ago, landed in Bahrein with Abdoola and 500 men and attacked his brother. Curiously enough family quarrels had driven Ali's son to become a follower of Mahomed and Mahomed's son to attach himself to Ali. At this juncture, therefore, Ali and Mahomed's son were fighting against Mahomed, Ali's son and the son of Mahomed's old foe, Abdoola. In the fight Ali was at first victorious; but Mahomed's son turned again to the side of his father and treacherously and without warning shot Ali in the back, killing him instantly. Shortly after, the battle was decided in Mahomed's favor, but not before Ali's son and Mahomed's son had both been slain. And now came a curious turn of fortune. Mahomed, in his desire to revenge himself upon Ali, had trusted Mahomed bin Abdoola implicitly, and, in the moment of triumph, the latter quietly seized Mahomed, put him in irons, and proclaimed himself sheikh. Here are murders enough, and treacheries enough, to furnish out half a dozen tragedies handsomely. All this is the result of Colonel Pelly's blunder in his original settlement of the piratical difficulty. It is quite clear that if he removed Mahomed of the sheikhdom, he ought to have deprived him from the power of mischief. But was he justified in removing him at all? Ought he not rather to have either punished Mahomed as an individual pirate, or the entire people of Bahrein as a community of pirates? But this is only another example of the disorder produced by meddling in the internal affairs of the people of the gulf.

COMMERCE.

In spite, however, of the general confusion now existing in the gulf, its trade is now rapidly rising. Many of the merchants who have been driven from Muscat by the intolerance of Azan Vin Ghes have settled in Linga, Bunder Abbas and Bushire, and trade has been benefited by this difference of capital and energy. The Persian ports are yearly rising in importance, and Bassorah, the outlet of Turkey in Asia to the gulf, is beginning to dream of a splendid destiny. There is now a fortnightly steamship line between India and the gulf, and the steamers always carry full freights and are paying handsome profits. They are in correspondence with the Tigris and Euphrates Steamship Company, which run up the Tigris three times a month as high as Bagdad, any which are fast developing a large commerce. Then there are, as before stated, five or six American vessels that visit Muscat annually and there are four or five English vessels that visit the ports higher up the gulf. The exports from the gulf are mostly grain and horses to India, dates to the United States and pearls, tobacco, opium, cotton, hashish and various small articles to general ports. Lately dates, dried fish and horses have been largely sent to Mauritius, sugar generally being the return cargo.

The opium trade is the one most likely to prove of importance, and it has already occasioned serious alarm to the British Indian government. In India a very large revenue is raised by the export tax of 500 rupees a chest on opium, and taking into account the fact that the Indian revenue is already $10,000,000 annually short of the current expenditure, the loss of this source of income would be very serious. The Persian and Turkish opium is said to be not so well adapted as the Indian to the Chinese market, but the inferiority is the result of imperfect manufacture and is due to no fault in the opium itself. This is being remedied, and last year no less than 2,000 chests were collected in Muscat from the various ports of the gulf and shipped to Hong Kong. It is only half the price of the Indian opium, and the large profits made by the growers, even at this figure, is rapidly stimulating its cultivation. It is said that the British government will certainly stop the trade, and will even hatch a quarrel with Persia and possess itself of the whole seaboard of the latter country rather than allow her to ruin the Indian opium revenue. That is free trade of the most ultra pattern. But will Russia, who possesses great influence in Persia, and is practically her ally, and France, who is extremely jealous of any extension of the British possessions in the East, allow such a programme to be carried out?

Rumored Difficulty Between the Shah and the Sultan—Persians Prohibited from Leaving for a Turkish Port—Latest from Bahrein.

BUSHIRE, Dec. 16, 1869.

There is great consternation here among the steamship people in reference to a decree just received from the Shah at Teheran, prohibiting any of his subjects from leaving a Persian port for any of the Turkish cities. This hurts the passenger traffic to Bassorah very severely. But, worse than this, no Persian is this year to be permitted to make the Haj, or pilgrimage to Mecca. Generally the steamship company runs a special boat from Bassorah and Bushire to Jedda, and this is always the most profitable trip of the year. But Jedda is under the Porte, and it is said that great misunderstanding exists between the Shah and the Sultan, and that it is doubtful whether there may not soon be open hostility between them. Such is the rumor here, but what the trouble is about no one knows.

We have late news from Bahrein. Colonel Pelly went up there a couple of weeks ago, with two gunboats and two armed despatch boats. His avowed purpose was to bombard the town of Bahrein, hang Mahomed bin Khuleefa, and destroy the town and fortifications of El Kateef, a place on the mainland, whence many of the men who followed Mahomed came from. But he has been stopped in his career of general destruction by a despatch from the British Indian government. It is now certain that he will not hurt Bahrein very much, and though Abdoola has yielded up Mahomed, the latter is not to be hanged, but to be taken to Bombay as a State prisoner. Colonel Pelly is now arguing with his government, over the wires from Anganm, as to the propriety of putting somebody else in the sheikhdom of Bahrein in place of Abdoola, and of bombarding Kateef. But the government remember clearly that three years ago, the people of Kateef ignominiously whipped a landing party from a gunboat, and that it cost a number of lives and a good deal of money to exact vengeance for the defeat. Under these circumstances they don't wish to embroil themselves again with those warlike and fanatical Wahabees, if they can avoid a collision. As to Abdoola, it is not unlikely that Colonel Pelly will succeed in getting permission to oust him and put some one else up as sheikh. This time, however, he will take care to make the deposed chief a political prisoner and take him to Bombay with Mahomed—not leave him at large as he did the latter, to stir up future trouble.

There is a report that the Persians sent over a few score men to assist Mahomed and Abdoola in their recent attack upon Ali, and that these men have been seized by Colonel Pelly.

If so, and the report has been confirmed, there will be a long diplomatic difficulty between Bombay and Teheran.

RUPERT'S LAND.

Grand Mass Meeting at Fort Garry.

The New Canadian Commissioner Before the Convention.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Full Report of the Proceedings.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 4, 1870.

The mail from Fort Garry arrived this afternoon, bringing advices to the 21st ult. The only event of importance that has transpired since the last mail has been a mass meeting of the people of the Red River settlements to hear what the new Canadian Commissioner, Mr. Donald A. Smith, had to communicate. The annexed report of the proceedings of the mass meeting is very full and interesting. Most of the parties who figured in the meeting are already known to the HERALD readers, but a word may be necessary in reference to a few.

Mr. Smith, the commissioner, is the chief factor of the eastern department of the Hudson Bay Company, and has his headquarters at Montreal. Governor Mactavish is the chief factor of the western department, and was also Governor of the Red River country until deposed by the insurrection.

Bishop Machray is the English Church Bishop of Rupert's Land and presides over the ecclesiastical affairs of the Hudson Bay Company and the English and Scotch settlements. Mr. Black was a sort of attorney general to the old Hudson Bay Company *regime*; Mr. Thomas Bunn, who presided, is one of the settlers, and of no particular prominence in any respect in the community; Mr. Bannatyne is a brother-in-law of Governor Mactavish and one of the Hudson Bay Company's chief traders, and Fathers Lestanc and Richot are the principal Jesuit priests in Winnipeg. The brief period between mails does not allow an opportunity to forward more than the contents of the Red River newspapers.

[From the Winnipeg New Nation, Jan. 21.]

A grand mass meeting of the inhabitants of the settlement was held at Upper Fort Garry on the 19th instant. So many were present that the assembly had to be held in the open air, and this when the thermometer stood twenty degrees below zero. The meeting lasted five hours.

On motion of President Riel, seconded by Pierre Leveille, Mr. Thomas Bunn was called to the chair.

In opening the meeting the chairman expressed it as his opinion that this was the most important meeting ever held in the settlement. The most vital interests were at stake, and he therefore hoped that the utmost order and good humor would prevail.

Mr. Riel was elected interpreter, and on motion of Mr. Angus McKay, seconded by Mr. O'Donoghue, Judge Black was appointed secretary of the meeting. Colonel De Salaberry was present both days.

The Chairman introduced to the meeting Mr. Donald A. Smith, who came forward and read the following document, which he said had been handed to him in Canada:—

OTTAWA, Dec. 10, 1869.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint you special commissioner to inquire into and report on the cause and extent of the armed obstruction offered at Red River, in the Northwest Territory, to the peaceable entrance of the Hon. W. McDougall, the gentleman selected to be Lieutenant Governor of the Territory, and to bring about its union with Canada. Also, to inquire into and report on the cause of the discontent and dissatisfaction at the proposed changes which now exist there. Also, to explain to the inhabitants the principle upon which the government of Canada intends to govern the country, and to remove any misapprehensions which may exist on the subject. And also to take such steps with Hon. Mr. McDougall and Governor Mactavish for effecting the peaceable transfer of the government from the Hudson Bay authorities to the government of the Dominion.

You are to consider this communication as a letter of appointment as government commissioner. With this letter you will receive a copy of the letter of instructions given to Mr. McDougall on leaving Ottawa, dated the 28th of September; also a copy of a further letter to Mr. McDougall, dated the 7th inst., and a copy of the proclamation issued by his Excellency the Governor General, addressed to the inhabitants of the Northwest Territory, by command of her Majesty.

You will proceed with all despatch to Pembina and arrange with Mr. McDougall as to your future course of action, and then go to Fort Garry and take such steps as, after such consultation, may seem most expedient. You will, of course, consult with Governor Mactavish and endeavor to arrange one concerted scheme between Mr. McDougall, the Hudson Bay authorities and yourself for the pacification of the country.

As the information coming here is necessarily imperfect, and the circumstances at Red River are constantly changing it is not considered expedient to hamper you with more specific instructions. You will therefore act according to the best of your judgment with Mr. McDougall, and keep me fully informed as to the progress of events there. You will also offer suggestions as to the best mode of dealing with the Indian tribes in the country. I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Mr. RIEL translated the letter into French.

Mr. SMITH then read the following letter, sent by the Governor General of Canada to him (Smith) personally. It was handed to him at Ottawa:—

OTTAWA, Dec. 12, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH—I learn with satisfaction that you have placed your services at the disposal of the Canadian government, and that you are proceeding to Red River to give the parties that are at variance the benefit of your experience.

Mr. RIEL (interrupting)—Is that letter public or private?

Mr. SMITH—It is a letter to me as commissioner.

Some confusion ensued, several people spoke at the same time and ultimately the chairman ordered silence, and said that the document was public and ought to be read.

Mr. Smith continued the reading of the letter:—

Give the parties who are at variance the benefit of your experience, influence and mediation.

In my capacity as her Majesty's representative in the British North American possessions, I have addressed letters to Governor Mactavish, the Protestant Bishop of Rupert's Land and the Vicar General, who acts in lieu of the Roman Catholic Bishop during his presence in Rome. I have sent three copies of the message received by telegraph from her Majesty's Secretary of State, which forms the staple of the proclamation addressed to her subjects in the Northwest Territory. You will observe that it calls for all who have any complaints to make or wishes to express to address themselves to me as her Majesty's representative; and you may state with the utmost confidence that the imperial government has no intention of acting otherwise, or permitting others to act otherwise, than in perfect good faith towards the inhabitants of the Red River district of the Northwest.

The people may rely upon it that respect and protection will be extended to the different religious persuasions—(loud cheers)—that titles to every description of property will be perfectly guarded—(renewed cheers)—and that all the franchises which have existed or which the people may prove themselves qualified to exercise shall be duly continued or liberally conferred. In declaring the desire and determination of her Majesty's Cabinet you may very safely use the terms of the ancient formula that "Right shall be done in all cases." Wishing you a prosperous journey and all success in your mission of peace and good will, I remain, faithfully yours,

JOHN YOUNG.

Mr. RIEL—It is not signed "Governor."

Mr. SMITH—It is written and signed "in my capacity as her Majesty's representative."

Mr. Riel then translated the letter into French.

Mr. Smith then asked Vicar General Thibault for some letters from the government of Canada to Governor Mactavish and the Bishop of Rupert's Land, which had been confided to his (Vicar General's) care in Canada. "I" said Mr. SMITH, "have been authorized by Governor Mactavish to make this request. The document I ask for is an official one, addressed by the Governor General of Canada to Governor Mactavish. In explanation I would say that the Vicar General and Colonel De Salaberry preceded me from Canada a few days. It was intended that we should have had communication on the way, and that being the case, for convenience sake the letters were given to the Vicar General. The letter to Governor Mactavish is explanatory of the views of the Canadian government, and shows what the Queen wished to say to her faithful subjects here."

Mr. RIEL—I do not want the document to be read. (Cries of "We will have it!" and cheers.)

CHAIRMAN—Silence!

Judge BLACK protested against the document being withheld from the meeting.

A VOICE—Who has the documents? (Cheers.)

ANOTHER VOICE—Mr. O'Donoghue was there. (Cheers.)

CHAIRMAN—The Vicar General states that Mr. O'Donoghue seized them and has got them.

A VOICE—We want them. (Cheers.)

Mr. RIEL—I ask the Vicar General if either of the letters alluded to belong to Mr. Smith?

The VICAR GENERAL—No.

Mr. SMITH—Governor Mactavish authorizes me to ask for his letter.

Bishop MACHRAY—I will ask my letter from Mr. O'Donoghue, and I think he will give it.

Judge BLACK urged the production of the letters.

Mr. RIEL replied that the Judge was out of his *rôle* as secretary in addressing the meeting.

Judge BLACK said that he had no idea that Mr. Riel could teach him his duty.

The CHAIRMAN addressed the meeting, and Mr. O'Donoghue protested.

Judge BLACK—If business is not allowed to proceed regularly I will resign.

Mr. O'DONOGHUE complained that the chairman would not let him address the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said he had no objection to Mr. O'Donoghue doing so when in order.

Mr. BANNATYNE—As a Red River settler I ask the chairman to put the question to the meeting as to whether Mr. O'Donoghue is to be requested to produce the letters.

The CHAIRMAN put the question in the form of a resolution, and it was carried with cheers.

Mr. BANNATYNE, in the name of the people of Red River, then demanded of the Vicar General that he should ask Mr. O'Donoghue for the letters.

Mr. RIEL seconded the demand, and the Vicar General made the required demand.

Mr. O'DONOGHUE—Since the demand is made in its present form I may say that I took the letters by order and delivered them to Secretary Schmidt.

Some debate ensued as to the propriety of a search for the letters, which was finally instituted and they were found in the Secretary's desk and delivered to the meeting.

Mr. SMITH—One of the documents I have is a copy of a paper delivered to me. It is a communication from the Queen our sovereign. It is the telegraph message referred to in one of the papers addressed to me and which was put into my hands in Canada very shortly after being received from England. It is a message from Earl Granville to Sir John Young, dated November 26:—

Make what use you think best of what follows:—The Queen has heard with surprise and regret that certain misguided persons have banded together to oppose by force the entry of the future Lieutenant Governor into her Territory of Red River. Her Majesty does not distrust the loyalty of her subjects in that settlement, and can only ascribe to misunderstanding or misrepresentations their opposition to a change planned for their advantage. She relies on your government to use every effort to explain whatever misunderstandings may have arisen, to ascertain their wants and conciliate the good will of the people of the Red River settlement. But in the meantime she authorizes you to signify to them the sorrow and displeasure with which she views the unreasonable and lawless proceedings which have taken place, and her expectation that if any parties have desires to express or complaints to make respecting their condition and prospects they will address themselves to the Governor General of Canada.

The Queen expects from her representative that as he will be always ready to receive well founded grievances, so will he exercise all the power and authority she entrusted to him in the support of order and the suppression of unlawful disturbances. (Cheers.)

The Convention then adjourned till noon on the following day, when Mr. Smith proceeded with the reading of the documents. The first was the letter from the Governor General to Governor Mactavish.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Dec. 6, 1869.

W. MACTAVISH, Esq., Governor of Assiniboia:—

SIR—I had the honor to address you in my capacity as representative of the Queen and Governor General of her Majesty's British North American possessions, and enclose for your information a copy of a message received from Earl Granville in reply to the account which I sent officially of the events occuring in the Red River settlement. The message contains the matured opinion of the British Cabinet. The proclamation I have issued is based on it, and you will observe that it refers all who have desires to express or complaints to make to refer to me as invested with authority on behalf of the British government; and the inhabitants of Rupert's Land, of all classes and persuasions, may rest assured that her Majesty's government has no intention of interfering with or setting aside, or allow others to interfere with the religions, the rights or the franchise hitherto enjoyed or to which they may hereafter prove themselves equal. (Loud cheers.) Make what use you think best of this communication and of the enclosed. I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN YOUNG.

The next document was from Mr. Howe to Mr. McDougall:—

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES, OTTAWA, Dec. 7, 1869.

SIR—I had the honor to address to you despatches on the 19th and 20th of November, but for fear that they have miscarried I duplicate them to you. I have the honor also to send you an order in council, passed this day, on the subject of customs duties. You will now be in a position to assure the residents of the Northwest territories—

First—That all their civil and religious liberties will be sacredly respected.

Second—That all their properties, rights and privileges of every kind as enjoyed under the government of the Hudson Bay Company will be continued.

Third—That in granting titles to lands now occupied by the settlers the most liberal policy will be pursued.

Fourth—That the present tariff of customs duties will be continued for two years from the 1st of January next, except in the case of spirituous liquors, as specified in the order in council above alluded to.

Fifth—That in forming your council the Governor General will see that not only the Hudson Bay Company, but the other classes of the residents are fully and fairly represented.

Sixth—That your council will have power to establish municipal self-government at once, and in such manner as they may think most beneficial for the country.

Seventh—That the country will be governed as in the past by British law and according to the spirit of British justice.

Eighth—That the present government is merely to be considered provisional and temporary, and that the government of Canada will be prepared to submit a measure to Parliament granting a liberal constitution so soon as you, as governor, and your council have had the opportunity of reporting fully on the wants and requirements of the Territory.

You had, of course, instructions in all the above mentioned points, except the tariff, before you left Ottawa. But it has been thought well that I should repeat them to you in this authoritative form. Trusting that before long you may be enabled to carry these liberal propositions into practice in administering the affairs of the Northwest, I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Hon. WM. McDOUGALL, Pembina.

Mr. Smith next read the following communication to Mr. McDougall:—

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

SIR—As you have been appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories, in anticipation of the formal transfer of those Territories by her Majesty to the Dominion of Canada, and as it is expected that such transfer will be made within the next two or three months, I have the honor, by command of his Excellency the Governor General, to inform you that it is desirable that no time should be lost in making the necessary preliminary arrangements for the organization of the government of the Territories.

Second—With this view I am to instruct you to proceed with all convenient speed to Fort Garry, in order that you may effectively superintend the carrying out of the preliminary arrangements indicated in the preceding paragraph, and be ready to assume the government of the Territories on their actual transfer to Canada.

Third—On your arrival at Fort Garry you will place yourself in communication with Mr. Mactavish, the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, and notify him of your appointment. You will at the same time offer seats in your council to Mr. Mactavish and to Mr. Black, or other chief judicial officer of the Hudson Bay Company now in the Territory; and should either or both of these gentlemen decline to accept office you will submit for the consideration of his Excellency the names of one or two other officers of the company whom you consider eligible to act as members of your council. You will at the same time submit the names of several of the residents and their character and standing in the Territory, unconnected with the company, qualified to act as councillors, giving particulars respecting them and stating their comparative merits.

Fourth—You will have the goodness to report with all convenient speed, for the information of his Excellency, on the state of the laws now existing in the Territories, transmitting copies of any laws, ordinances or regulations of the company now in force there, together with a full report as to the method of administering justice, the organization of the courts, number and mode of appointment of justices of the peace and the plans, arrangements and means adopted for keeping the peace there.

Fifth—In preparing the report on the matters referred to in the preceding paragraph it will be well that you meet and confer with the chief judicial officer of the company in the Territories.

Sixth—You will have the goodness to report also upon the system of taxation, if any, in force in the Territories, the system of licensing shops, taverns, &c., the mode of regulating or prohibiting the sale of wines, spirituous and malt liquors; further, as to the mode of keeping up the roads and generally on the municipal organization, if any, in the Territories.

Seventh—You will also make a full report upon the state of the Indian tribes now in the Territories; their names, numbers and claims, the system heretofore pursued by the Hudson Bay Company in dealing with them, accompanied by any suggestions you may desire to offer with reference to their protection and the improvement of their condition.

Eighth—You will have the goodness to report also on the nature and amount of the currency or circulating medium now employed in the Territories, and of the probable requirements of the Territories in that respect in the future.

Ninth—You will also report on the system of education, if any, which obtains in the Territories.

Tenth—You will also be pleased to report such lands in the Territories as it may be desirable to open up at once for settlement, transmitting a plan of such survey as may be necessary, with an estimate of the cost of survey and a statement of the condition of the grants of land and their settlement. This plan should show the number of townships it is proposed to lay out at once, the size and position of the townships and the size of the lots, making the necessary surveys for churches, schools, roads and other purposes.

Eleventh—You will also report upon the regulations at present existing between the Hudson Bay Company and the different religious bodies of the Territories.

Twelfth—You will also report as to the number of officers now employed by the Hudson Bay Company in the administration of their government of the Territories, stating the duties and salaries of such officers, and specifying those who should, in your opinion, be retained. You will also report as to the number of persons whom it will be necessary to employ hereafter in the administration of the government, and you will report generally on all subjects relating to the welfare of the Territories upon which it may seem to you desirable to communicate with the government of the Dominion.

Thirteenth—It is desirable that you should take immediate measures for the extension of the telegraph system from the Territories to Pembina, and for its connection at that place with the system of the American Telegraph Company or companies, making any provisional arrangement for that purpose which may be necessary, and forwarding a copy of such arrangements to this department for confirmation by his Excellency. I have the honor to be, &c.,

E. A. MEREDITH, Secretary of State.

Hon. W. McDOUGALL, C. B., Ottawa.

On motion of Mr. RIEL it was agreed by the mass meeting to hold a convention on the 25th, composed of twenty representatives of the English population and twenty representatives of the French population, to take action on the subject of Mr. Smith's commission. After the arrangement of a few preliminaries to the election of delegates to the convention of the 25th,

Father RICHOT said he was glad to be present with the Bishop of Rupert's Land and the clergy of various denominations. All, he believed, came there with the best interests of the people at heart. They came there to see that order and good feeling prevailed, and to influence the people, as far as they could, in the direction of what was right and just. (Loud cheers.) The clergy were also citizens, and as such they were glad to be present and promote those objects.

Bishop MACHRAY was sure that every one would heartily respond to the kind feeling expressed and do what was possible to promote union and concord. (Loud cheers.) The rights of all present were the same, and on all reasonable propositions there could not be very much difference of opinion. (Cheers.) For his part he had the greatest hope that their coming together on that occasion and their gathering next week, as proposed, would lead to a happy settlement of public affairs. (Cheers.) And, therefore, he hoped that we would be as united in the future as we had been in the past. (Loud and repeated cheers.)

Mr. RIEL then addressed the meeting as follows:—Before this assembly breaks up I cannot but express my feelings, however briefly. I came here with fear. We are not yet enemies (loud cheers), but we came very near being so. As soon as we understood each other we joined in demanding what our English fellow subjects in common with us believe to be our just rights. (Loud cheers.) I am not afraid to say our rights, for we all have rights. (Renewed cheers.) We claim no half rights, mind you, but all the rights we are entitled to. Those rights will be set forth by our representatives, and what is more, gentlemen, we will get them. (Loud cheers.)

The meeting then adjourned.

THE UNITED STATES SHIP-OF-THE-LINE PENNSYLVANIA.—The wreckers are now at work on the remains of this mammoth vessel, sunk opposite the Navy Yard. A steam dredge is now at work removing the mud which has accumulated in the ship during the past nine years. This ship, it will be recollected, was built in Philadelphia and launched in 1837, and at that time was the largest vessel in the world.—*Norfolk Journal, Feb. 4.*

FATAL EFFECTS OF MENINGITIS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent, writing from Polk, informs us of a new and dangerous malady prevailing in several sections of that county, principally on White Oak, Green's creek and North Pacolet. The disease is called cerebro-spinal meningitis, or inflammation of the covering membrane of the brain and spinal cord. It is said to be the most fatal disease ever known in that section, and especially so now, while prevailing in an epidemic form. When the patients have been attacked and twenty-four hours elapsed before a physician was called, it has almost invariably proved fatal in three or four days.—*Rutherford (N. C.) Vindicator.*

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN.

Allegations of Cruelties on the Ship Neptune.

How Eight Seamen Say They Were Treated to Miscellaneous Knock-Downs with Fists, Belaying Pins and Capstan Bars, Standing on Their Heads and Other Brutalities—Denial of These Statements by the Ship's Officers—Both Sides of the Story.

The statements of several of the seamen attached to the ship Neptune, of the Black Ball line, lately arrived from Liverpool, published in several of the papers yesterday, are, as it might have been expected would have been the case, most emphatically denied by Captain Peabody, and the denial is most positively confirmed by the first and second mates of the vessel. These sailors, constituting the alleged complainants, aver a series of most barbarous cruelties practised upon them during the late voyage from Liverpool to this port. The following statements embody both sides of the story as given to our reporter yesterday:—

THE SAILORS' STORY.

James Brady, who heads the list of complainants, makes out a long catalogue of complaints regarding his personal treatment. He says that the captain found him asleep, which sleep was the result of exhaustion from severe labors, and beat him mercilessly with a rawhide. Not satisfied with this, the captain put a broom handle under his knees and doubled him up so that he was unable to move, and then amused himself by puncturing his back with the point of a sharp sword and striking him in the face with it, severely cutting his nose. The captain added to these cruelties by beating him several times with an iron belaying pin. The climax of cruelty was perpetrated by Nolan, the second mate, who, he says, knocked him down with a lamp, and while down kicked him on the head with his heavy boots, cutting his head and breaking his nose. Several times while at the wheel the mate struck him, as if finding exquisite pleasure in this diverting amusement, and on one occasion struck him in the face with a capstan bar. The culminating point of cruelty to which he was subjected by this mate was being compelled to stand on his head for about an hour, which latter semi-acrobatic feat was witnessed and enjoyed by Captain Peabody.

Richard Bond had no intermission in his beating, he being beaten every day regularly. On one occasion he was nearly knocked overboard. He also was compelled to give a taste of his physical endurance by standing an hour on his head.

William Carter sustained the weight of the captain's foot on his toes to an extent crushing them in a frightful manner. He was knocked about in a roughly miscellaneous manner by the first mate with belaying pins, and the second mate put a rope around his neck, threatening to hang him. Thus run on the statements. Samuel Whitey says he was beaten by the captain with a belaying pin, disfiguring his face and breaking his nose, and afterwards was compelled to stand on his head for an hour. Jacob Milear was beaten and kicked by the captain several times during the voyage. The second mate broke his nose with a blow of his fist, then struck him with a belaying pin, and finally compelled him to stand with his feet pointing in the direction of the masts.

William Giles did not escape a day without being beaten and kicked by the captain. One day while he was on the foretopsail yard the captain tried to throw him overboard, but did not succeed in his murderous attempt. On another occasion while on the main yard the captain fired three shots at him; but, proving a poor marksman, the balls whistled harmlessly by his head. The captain alternated his beatings with his fists, a shovel, belaying pins and brass knuckles. The second mate, such was the ferocious cruelty of his nature, could not come near him without beating him, and did not allow a day to pass without giving him a furious flagellation. He also stood on his head, but the Ossa on Pelion was compelling him to kiss a negro or else have his head broken. He preferred the former, and still lives. Cornelius Vinedic had his nose broken at the hands of the second mate, and likewise stood on his head.

Arthur Landy was struck by the captain in the face, cutting his mouth very badly. The second mate beat him nearly every day, and once knocked out two of his front molars, and when down kicked him in the ribs and back. He also beat him with a chain hook and held him by the throat while another man beat him with a strap. He also stood an hour on his head.

WHAT THE CAPTAIN SAYS.

As we have already stated Captain Peabody puts in, as the lawyers would say, a general denial to all the above statements. Our reporter had an interview with him yesterday on board the Neptune, now lying at the foot of pier No. 23 East river.

"Very serious charges, we see, are preferred against you," we remarked, after introducing ourselves to him, "by several of the sailors coming over with you on your last voyage."

"So I saw by reading the morning papers," he replied, "though I was glad to notice that the HERALD—the only paper I care anything about—did not publish the charges."

"The HERALD does not believe in *ex parte* statements," we observed as explanatory of the fact of the charges not appearing in this paper, "particularly in cases of this side, and will not give one side of the story without the other."

"That's right and justice," he observed in reply. "And now I can tell you my story very briefly."

It is unnecessary to give this statement *in extenso*, as to write out all he told in the hour he was telling the story would occupy several columns. In the first place he denied *in toto* the entire statement as given above and then proceeded to particularize. The sailors, twenty-four in number, were received on board the ship on December 24, as she lay in the Mersey. A small boat containing them came alongside. "Well, you big-headed s—n of a b—h, throw us a rope," was the first salutation he received, which came from Brady, the chief of the present complainants against him. After the man had been taken on board he told Brady that he must abstain from any such language in future on his vessel. The next thing he heard of Brady was his attempting that evening to stab Nolan, the chief mate, with a knife with a blade six inches long, because the latter ordered him on duty. The result was that he put him in irons and kept him confined in the cabin twenty-four hours. Brady then promised to behave himself and he released him. When the mate ordered him to work he said, "I'll be d—d if I do a stroke of work," and the mate telling him he would have to work or be put in irons again he went to work and there was no more trouble with him. As to his being struck by himself, either with his fist or belaying pin, or doubled up with a broom handle, pricked with a sword, or being compelled to stand on his head, he says there is not a word of truth in it. Brady left the ship with a cut on his nose, but this was received accidentally, as a great many on the ship well knew. He as pointedly denied any of the alleged cruelties to any of the other complainants. Instead of being cruel to them he furnished many of them clothing which they had not and required, and had for those on watch beds fixed up between decks, so that they might rest when their services were not absolutely required. The man Carter, he says, confessed that he was a fugitive from justice and that the police were after him when he shipped to go on this vessel. He did all he could to get rid of work, and on one occasion hid himself under some sails, and another time in the ventilator in the coal locker in the passengers' galley. The whole gang of complainants were the roughest men he had ever encountered in his long experience at sea. The other sailors were all robbed by them—one, a French sailor, of $100 in gold. He had to give them a separate place to eat, to keep them from starving, as this crowd of roughs would seize everything, and what they could not eat themselves they would hide away to eat on watch.

SECOND MATE'S STATEMENT.

An entire corroboration of the captain's statement was given by the second mate, Mr. Daley. He says the men could not have been treated in a kinder or more humane manner. The chief mate was not on board, and consequently his statement was not obtained. Several who were on board and who had conversed with him declared that he denied the allegations of cruelty preferred against him, and the most, from their own knowledge, endorsed the statement of denial as true.

A WORD FROM MR. MARSHALL.

Mr. Charles H. Marshall, owner of the Black Ball line, to which the ship Neptune belongs, stated that Captain Peabody had been in his father's and his own employ for the past twenty years. He had always borne the character of being an exceedingly humane captain. He did not for a moment believe the charges made against him. The chief mate, Nolan, had not been so long in their employ; but there had never been made against him any accusations of cruelty. It was a part of his instructions to the officers of his ships to never deal with anything like harsh severity with the sailors, and it was well known that any who could be proven guilty of any acts of injustice would not be continued in the employ of the line.

ITEM BY A CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICIAL.

Colonel Pell, United States Revenue Officer, whom our reporter found on the Neptune, tells a circumstance which, in connection with the above counter statements, may have a little weight. He was present, he says, when the sailors were paid. Some had money coming to them and some were in arrears. To the latter he observed was paid money, so that they would not go ashore entirely destitute, and this without any idea of these complaints being brought. It was an act of kind charity prompted by the captain's good heart, and an unusual thing for captains to do.

GIST OF THE AFFAIR.

It is believed that the whole affair of these charges is the work of some hungry lawyer having a double eye on fees and blackmailing. We have given the statements above, vouching for the correctness of neither side. The whole matter will doubtless undergo a rigid judicial examination, in which the facts will probably be fully developed, pending which result the public can suspend its judgment.

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